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ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT FISCAL YEAR 1977

FALL RIVER

MASSACHUSETTS DIVISION
OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
JOHN D. CROSIER, DIRECTOR
AFFILIATED WITH EMPLOYMENT
AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT

FISCAL YEAR 1977

FALL RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS - RHODE ISLAND
LABOR MARKET AREA

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I. Highlights and Conclusions

The population in the Fall River LMA is projected to increase by 6,345 from the 1970 level of 156,772 to 163,117 in Fiscal Year 1977. The city of Fall River, in the Massachusetts portion and the towns of Tiverton and Little Compton in the Rhode Island portion however are expected to register decreases in population.

Between January and December 1975 both the labor force and resident employment totals in the LMA have increased. At the same time total unemployment fell by over 14 percent. However, annual average unemployment was at 12.1 percent of the labor force for 1975.

The textile and apparel industries were by far the leading source of the gains in nonagricultural wage and salary employment in 1975.

Projected Fiscal Year 1977 annual average data reveals that the labor force will number 73,997, a 6.9 percent increase over 1970. The projected increase will be the result of increased labor force participation rates especially among women and teenagers.

2. Description of Area

a. Definition of the Fall River Labor Market Area

The Fall River Labor Market Area is located in Southeastern Massachusetts, at the mouth of the Taunton River and Mount Hope Bay, approximately 20 miles inland from the Atlantic Ocean. It is about 50 miles south of Boston and about 15 miles east of Providence. The two principal highways serving the LMA are Route 24, the Fall River expressway from the Boston area, and Interstate Route 195 from Providence, Rhode Island.

The Fall River LMA is composed of the City of Fall River, the towns of Dighton, Somerset, Swansea and Westport, (all in Bristol County Massachusetts) and Tiverton and Little Compton in Newport County Rhode Island. The City of Fall River is subdivided into five neighborhood areas that comprise the Model Cities (Central East, Oak Grove, Lafayette, Flint and Hillside).

b. Economic Developments and Outlook

Calendar year 1975 saw impressive gains in nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the Fall River LMA. Both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing registered sizeable gains during the year.

Nonfarm payrolls increased by 3,000 from January 1975 to December 1975 (46,900 - 49,900). Nearly two-thirds of the gains were in the manufacturing sector (+1,900) with the remainder being in nonmanufacturing industries (+1,100).

The gains in manufacturing payrolls were led by the textile industry which saw the payrolls expand by 1,100 between January and December 1975 for a phenomenal 28.9 percent growth. The apparel industry also registered a healthy gain of 900 workers or a 9.8 percent increase over the same period.

In the nonmanufacturing sector, wholesale and retail trade gained 700, "other" nonmanufacturing was up 400, government increased by 100 and transportation, communication and utilities lost 100 in the January-

Table 1

Fall River Labor Market Area
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Annual Average 1970-1975
(in 000's)

Item	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary	51.2	50.4	51.2	51.0	50.5	48.4
Manufacturing - Total	23.2	22.4	23.1	22.0	20.7	19.5
Textiles	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.4
Apparel	10.9	10.8	11.0	10.9	10.1	9.8
Other Manufacturing	8.4	7.5	7.7	6.5	6.0	5.3
Nonmanufacturing - Total	28.0	28.0	28.1	29.0	29.8	28.9
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.0
Trade, (Wholesale & Retail)	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.0	9.8	9.5
Other Nonmanufacturing	10.6	10.9	10.9	11.4	11.9	11.8
Government	5.1	4.9	5.1	5.6	5.9	5.6

to-December 1975 period. Naturally, the nonagricultural wage and salary employment gains were reflected in the total employment figure for the Labor Market Area. Employment in the Labor Market Area increasing by 3,000 from 60,900 in January 1975 to 63,900 in December 1975.

The gains in nonagricultural payrolls, however, have to be viewed in a broader time frame. It is for this reason that Table 1, which depicts nonagricultural wage and salary annual average employment for the years 1970 - 1975, is included.

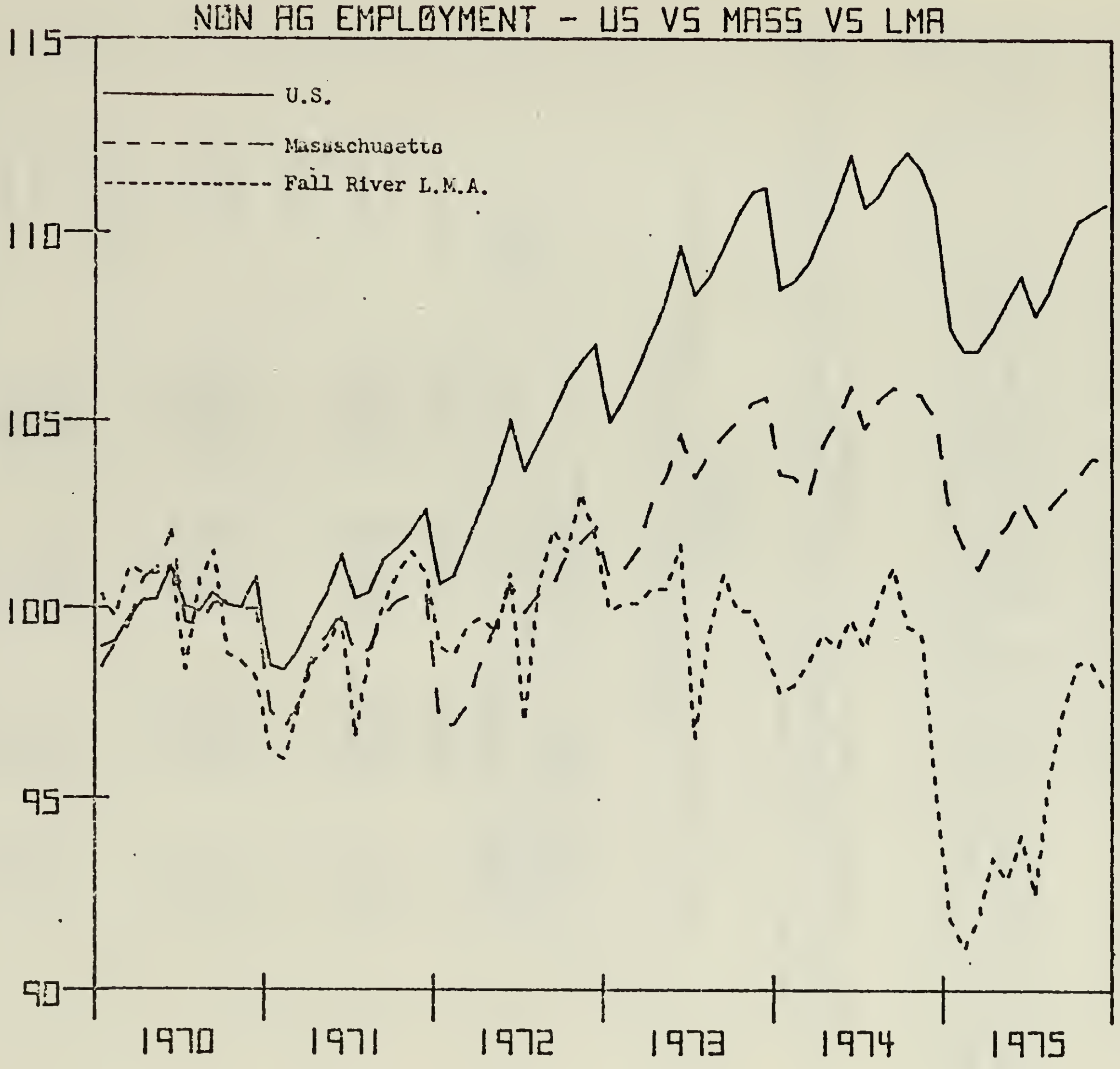
What table 1 reveals is that in spite of the impressive gains recorded in both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing employment in 1975, the 1975 annual average was 2,100 or 4.0 percent less than in 1974. In terms of manufacturing, employment was 1,200-5.8 percent less than the 1974 annual average, while the nonmanufacturing sector was 900 or 3.0 percent less.

In comparison to the 1972 annual average, which was the highest in recent history, we find that nonfarm employment is down by 2,800 a 5.5 percent loss in four years. The important aspect of this loss is that it resulted from cutbacks in the manufacturing sector which lost 3,600 workers from 1972 to 1975.

Figure I compares indexed nonagricultural employment in the U.S., the state and the Fall River LMA. The local economy was performing at roughly the same level as the state from 1970 through most of 1972. However, in the 4th quarter of 1972 the effects of Raytheon's closing of its' Dighton plant started to be felt in the LMA. The period from January 1973 to the fourth quarter of 1974 shows that while the nation and state showed positive growth, the LMA was stagnating.

The recession, beginning the fourth quarter of 1974, saw the national and state index lose about five points in a period of roughly five months. The local economy on the other hand lost close to ten points over the same period of time, indicating that the LMA suffered much greater losses than the state and the U.S.

Figure I


NØN AG EMPLØYMENT - US VS MASS VS LMA
U.S.
Massachusetts
Fall River L.M.A.
115
110
105
100
95
90
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975

c. Population and Labor Force Characteristics and Trends

The projected Fiscal Year 1977 population of 163,117 represents a 4.0 percent increase over the 1970 level of 156,772.

The Fiscal Year 1977 projection, based on the U.S. Department of Labor guidelines, shows no measurable change in the sex composition of the population. In 1970, 82,669 or 52.7 percent were female. The Fiscal Year 1977 projection shows 85,954 females, again 52.7 percent of the total population.

In terms of white versus nonwhite, the projected population shows little change, with nonwhites in 1977 accounting for 0.7 percent of the total population. In 1970 this figure was also 0.7 percent.

Table 2
Projected Population Change in the Fall River LMA
1970-1977 by Sex and Race

Sex and Race	1970	Projected Fiscal Year 1977	1970 - 1977	
			Number	Percent Change
Total	156,772	163,117	+6,345	+ 4.0
Male	74,103	77,163	+3,060	+ 4.1
Female	82,669	85,954	+3,285	+ 4.0
White				
Total	155,748	162,021	+6,273	+ 4.0
Male	73,521	76,555	+3,034	+ 4.1
Female	82,227	85,466	+3,239	+ 3.9
Nonwhite				
Total	1,024	1,096	+ 72	+ 7.0
Male	582	608	+ 26	+ 4.5
Female	442	488	+ 46	+10.4

Note 1970 population based on 4th Census Tapes; 1977 population projections based on Department of Labor guidelines.

The area Fiscal Year 1977 labor force projection shows 73,997, a gain of 4,802 over the 1970 level of 69,195. This represents a labor force growth of 6.9 percent over 1970. However, the breakout by sex reveals that of the total growth only 1,361 or 28.3 percent will be males, while 3,541 or 71.7 percent represents female growth. Compared to 1970, the male labor force will have increased by 3.4 percent, and the female labor force will have gained by 12.3 percent in Fiscal Year 1977, reflecting national changes in the composition of the labor force. This means that the female share of the total labor force will increase by 1.9 percentage points from 41.5 percent in 1970 to a projected 43.4 percent for Fiscal Year 1977.

3. Employment Developments and Outlook by Industry

Calendar year 1975 was a year of recovery in the local area as well as the state. In the Fall River Labor Market Area the upturn was led by major employment gains in the manufacturing sector. Increases in the textile and apparel industries totaled 2,000 during 1975 and reflected national and state trends in these industries. Nonmanufacturing employment also registered gains during the year.

The following nonagricultural wage and salary employment projections for the Fall River LMA are based on the fiscal 1977 economic assumptions for Massachusetts (see table 3).

Statewide, the textile industry has been experiencing a resurgence. The projections for 1977 indicate that the trend will continue. This will have a particularly beneficial effect on the local economy as textiles account for approximately 25.0 percent of the area's manufacturing employment. The state projections call for 2,100 additional workers, or a 7.7 percent gain. In terms of the local area, this could mean an additional 300-400 jobs in 1977.

Another industry experiencing a relatively rapid recovery, statewide as well as locally, is the apparel industry. Employment in apparel manufacturing accounts for 50 percent of the factory employment in the LMA. The Massachusetts projections calls for an increase of 6.3 percent over fiscal 1976. A 6.3 percent gain in the LMA would mean an additional 600-700 jobs in the apparel industry. This figure, however, may be somewhat optimistic in that apparel production workers in the LMA averaged less than thirty-two hours per week in 1975. What this means is that employers will be able to increase production by increasing the average number of hours employees work without having to significantly expand their payrolls.

Table 3

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Projection to Fiscal Year 1977

Industry	Estimated October 1, 1975 thru * September 30, 1976	Employment # Estimated Change		Fiscal Year Average 1977**
		Amount	Percent	
Nonagricultural - Total	50.0	+1.5	+3.0	51.5
Manufacturing-Total	20.7	+1.2	+5.8	21.9
Textiles	4.9	+0.4	+7.7	5.3
Apparel	10.4	+0.7	+6.3	11.0
Other Manufacturing	5.4	+0.2	+4.0	5.6
Nonmanufacturing-Total	29.3	+0.3	+1.0	29.6
Transportation, Communications and Utilities	1.9	-0.1	-3.3	1.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.8	+0.2	+2.0	10.0
Other Nonmanufacturing	11.9	+0.2	+2.0	12.1
Government	5.7	--	--	5.7

# In Thousands of Jobs
* Fiscal Year 1976 - October 1, 1975 through September 30, 1976
** Fiscal Year 1977 - October 1, 1975 through September 30, 1976

Source: Current Employment Series of the Massachusetts Division of Employment Security in Cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor.

"Other" manufacturing, which in the LMA accounts for about 25 percent of manufacturing employment versus 88.0 percent for the state, is also expected to increase but at a somewhat lower rate. Across the state "other" manufacturing is estimated to increase by 4.2 percent, this will mean 200 additional jobs in the Labor Market Area. However the latest estimates in this category, for the area, show a drop of 300 over the month from 5,400 in February 1976 to 5,100 in March 1976 indicating that the projection for the area may again be too optimistic.

State forecasts show that nonmanufacturing employment will increase in FY 1977 despite losses in contract construction, transportation, communications and utilities as well as in the finance, insurance and real estate industries. This projection is also expected to hold true in the Fall River LMA. However, gains will be realized by wholesale and retail trade and "other" nonmanufacturing. Both are expected to increase their employment by 200.

The following table depicts long range (1974-1985) employment projections for the state by major industry divisions and groups. It shows that growth in the manufacturing sector will be limited to the durable goods industries (+6.4 percent) while nondurables experience a substantial decrease (-9.2 percent). In nonmanufacturing, all industries, with the exception of federal government, are expected to expand their payrolls. By 1985 employment in nonmanufacturing is expected to make up 76.1 percent of all nonagricultural payrolls, compared to 73.1 percent in 1974.

Projections for the Fall River LMA are not yet available. However, based on the 1985 estimates for Massachusetts and assuming the local area will generally follow the state trends, certain points become clear. First, if manufacturing employment does decrease by the projected 0.6 percent, the consequences in the LMA will be relatively worse than for the state as a whole. The reason is that manufacturing accounts for a greater share of nonfarm employment in the Fall River LMA than in the state (41 percent vs. 26.9 percent). Therefore, it follows, that a 0.6 percent loss will have a greater impact on the local area. The second problem lies in the industrial mix of the area. Statewide, the projections indicate that employment in durable goods industries will increase. At the same time, nondurable goods will continue their decline. This would not be a problem in the LMA if the same proportion of durable to nondurables (55.1 to 44.9 percent in 1974) that is found in the state manufacturing composition applied in the area. However, this clearly is not the case. In 1974 durable industries accounted for only 12.8 percent of manufacturing in the LMA, while nondurables comprised the rest (87.2 percent) mostly in the textile and apparel industries. Therefore, the continued decline of the nondurable goods sector will have a much greater negative impact on the local economy than on the state as a whole.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

TABLE 4 PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1974 TO FISCAL YEAR 1985
OF
NONAGRICULTURE WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS

(in Thousands of Jobs)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			
	1974 Average	Estimated Change 1974 1985		1985 Average
		Amount	Percent	
gricultural Total	2,372.6	+245.0	+ 10.3	2,617.6
ufacturing Total	630.2	- 3.8	- 0.6	626.4
urable Goods	347.2	+ 22.1	+ 6.4	369.3
Ordnance	19.6	+ 1.2	+ 6.1	20.8
Primary metal industries	18.0	- 0.4	- 2.2	17.6
Fabricated metal products	47.6	+ 1.0	+ 2.1	48.6
Machinery, except electrical	80.3	+ 6.4	+ 8.0	86.7
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	95.1	+ 3.1	+ 3.3	98.2
Transportation equipment	17.6	+ 6.1	+ 34.7	23.7
Instruments, photographic, optical goods, watches, clocks	41.0	+ 4.2	+ 10.2	45.2
All other durables	28.0	+ 0.5	+ 1.8	28.5
ondurable Goods	283.0	- 25.9	- 9.2	257.1
Food and kindred products	31.0	- 6.8	- 21.9	24.2
Textile mill products	28.8	- 2.9	- 10.1	25.9
Apparel and related products	44.1	- 10.0	- 22.7	34.1
Paper and paper products	32.3	- 2.7	- 8.4	29.6
Printing and publishing	42.6	+ 3.3	+ 7.8	45.9
Chemicals and allied products	18.8	+ 0.5	+ 2.7	19.3
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	34.3	- 0.1	- 0.3	34.2
Leather and leather products	24.1	- 7.2	- 29.9	16.9
All other nondurables	27.0	0	0	27.0
manufacturing Total	1,742.4	+248.8	+ 14.3	1,991.2
ontract construction	97.4	+ 19.3	+ 19.8	116.7
ransportation, communciations, electric, gas, sanitary services	123.0	+ 7.0	+ 5.7	130.0
holesale and retail trade	528.4	+ 64.0	+ 12.1	592.4
inance, insurance, and real estate	139.8	+ 20.0	+ 14.3	159.8
ervices, miscellaneous, and mining	498.8	+ 96.6	+ 19.4	595.4
overnment #	355.0	+ 41.9	+ 11.8	396.9
Federal	58.2	- 0.5	- 0.9	57.7
State & local	296.8	+ 42.4	+ 14.3	339.2

ce: 1974 Averages Based on ES-202 Data. 1985 Averages Projected by the Joint Effort of the Occupation/Industry Research Dept., DES, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

# Government Totals (Federal and State & Local) are Based on the Current Employment Series of the Mass. Division of Employment Security.

4. Employment Developments and Outlook by Occupations

As of February 2, 1976 there were 1,006 unfilled job openings in the Southeastern Region at the end of January listed on Job Bank. This represents an increase of nearly 100 over the month but is almost 250 less than the corresponding month for 1975. Over 29 percent of the openings were for benchwork occupations. The vast majority of these were in the fabrication and repair of textile and leather products and consisted of job openings for sewing machine operators and stitchers in the garment industry. Clerical and sales positions, the next largest group, numbered 236.

Data for the Fall River office area revealed 276 job openings listed locally. Again, the largest number of openings were in benchwork occupations which accounted for 51 percent of all locally available openings. Clerical and sales positions, as was the case for the region, were the 2nd largest group accounting for nearly 16 percent of the total.

The following table depicts the occupational categories of persons in the Fall River LMA in 1970, 1975 and Fiscal Year 1977. The figures for 1970 represent U.S. Census data while those for 1975 and FY 1977 are based on the percent distribution in 1970 applied to the 1975 estimated employment and to the projected FY 1977 employment. Clearly these are estimates and do not take into account sizeable changes in the industrial mix of the local area which have occurred over this time period. This holds true particularly for 1975 when manufacturing's share of nonagricultural employment dropped to 40 percent as opposed to 45 percent in 1970. The FY 1977 estimates may be somewhat more accurate since projected employment for the manufacturing sector is more in line with 1970 data. (The manufacturing sector's share of nonagricultural employment is projected at 42.6 percent). Exceptions would be service, clerical and sales occupation which are quite undoubtedly underestimated for 1977.

(Note: See Appendix Table D for 1985 Projections by Occupation.)

Table 5

Occupations of Employed Persons
Residing in the Fall River Labor Market Area

Occupations	1970*	1975**	Fiscal Year 1977**
Total	65,229	62,610	66,893
Professional and Technical	6,590	6,324	6,756
Managerial (except Farm)	3,839	3,688	3,940
Clerical and Kindred	9,226	8,853	9,459
Sales Workers	3,911	3,757	4,014
Craftsmen and Foremen	9,296	8,922	9,532
Transport Operatives	2,030	1,947	2,080
Other Operatives	19,214	18,445	19,707
Laborers (except Farm)	3,012	2,893	3,090
Farm(Managerial & Laborer)	579	557	595
Services	7,531	7,231	7,719

* Source: 1970 U.S. Census

** Estimates based on percent distribution in 1970. 1975 total is actual annual average employment. 1977 Fiscal Year total based on Department of Labor quidelines.

Table 6

Description of Available Job Opportunities
Taunton Job Bank February 2, 1976

Job Category	Openings Listed Southeastern Mass.
Total	1,006
Professional, Tech., & Managerial	139
Architecture & Engineering	15
Medicine and Health	36
Education	3
Administrative Specializations	10
Clerical & Sales	236
Stenography, Typing, Filing	42
Account Recording	62
Material Recording	7
Information Distribution	6
Merchandizing Occupations (except salesmen)	46
Services	151
Food & Beverage Preparation	29
Miscellaneous Personal Services	37
Protective Services	32
Farming, Forest & Fishery	2
Processing	8
Chemical, Plastics and Synthetic Rubber	3
Processing Leather & Textiles	1
Machine Trades	83
Metal Machining	27
Metal Working	17
Mechanical Repairing	18
Textiles	7
Bench Work	295
Assembly & Repair of Metal Products	3
Assembly & Repair of Electrical Equipment	29
Fabrication and Repair of Textile & Leather Products	239
Structural Work	64
Metal Fabricating	7
Welding	19
Electrical Assembling & Repairing	3
Painting, Plastering	0
Construction Occupation NEC	7
Miscellaneous Occupation	28
Motor Freight Transportation	3
Packaging and Material Handling	7

Source: Taunton Job Bank, February 2, 1976

Table 7

Description of Available Job Opportunities Taunton Job Bank January and December 1975, January 1976

Category	Openings Listed Taunton Job Bank		
	January 1976	December 1975	January 1975
Total	1,006	913	1,249
Prof., Technical & Managerial	139	146	217
Clerical	117	107	133
Sales	119	123	144
Services	151	144	165
Farming, Fishing & Forestry	2	-	12
Processing	8	8	14
Machine Trades	83	72	106
Bench Work	295	236	285
Structural Work	64	52	138
Miscellaneous	28	25	35

5. Recent Trends in Unemployment

At mid-January 1976 total unemployment in the Fall River Labor Market Area stood at 8,500 or 11.7 percent of the labor force. This represents an increase of 700 over the month from the mid-December 1975 level of 7,800. In terms of the unemployment rate, it increased by 0.8 of a percentage point from the mid-December rate of 10.9 percent.

When compared to a year ago the current unemployment rate is 1.3 percentage points less than January 1975. Total unemployment is down by 600 from last year's level. In fact, the Fall River LMA is the only major area in the state that registered an over-the-year decrease in both the number unemployed and the unemployment rate. While this is indeed encouraging, it must be remembered that the January unemployment rate is 0.5 of a percentage point higher than the unadjusted state rate of 11.2 percent.

The following table, Benefit Payments by Industry,is indicative of the recovery in the manufacturing sector. In January 1975 59.8 percent of the benefit payments by industry went to claimants in manufacturing while in January 1976 the share had dropped to 30.6 percent. The table also breaks out the payments by sex as well as major industries.

Table 8
Totally Unemployed Non-Trex Claimants
Benefit Payments by Industry
January 1975 and January 1976

Industry	January 1975			January 1976		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing	59.8	42.2	86.0	30.6	20.6	57.6
Textiles	15.7	17.3	13.2	5.8	5.5	6.6
Apparel	27.7	6.0	59.9	13.5	2.9	41.6
Nonmanufacturing	37.3	54.2	12.2	57.1	67.4	29.5
Agricultural, Mining and Fisheries	1.3	2.2	0.0	2.8	3.8	0.0
Construction	21.4	35.5	0.4	32.1	43.3	2.0
Transportation, Communications,Utilities	7.7	8.3	6.7	10.2	9.8	11.3
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	1.0	0.8	1.4	2.4	1.8	3.9
Services	3.0	3.1	2.9	7.0	5.6	10.8
Government Covered	2.9	4.3	0.8	2.6	3.1	1.5
Industry Not Available	2.9	3.6	1.8	12.3	12.0	12.9

Source: Special Industry Report for Survey Month January 1976, 1975

Table 9

Civilian Labor Force, Total Employment, Total Unemployment and Unemployment Rates 1975 to 1976 Fall River, Massachusetts- Rhode Island Labor Market Area

	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employment	Total Unemployed	Unemployment Percent of Labor Force
1975				
January	70,000	60,900	9,100	13.0
February	70,000	60,600	9,400	13.4
March	70,500	60,800	9,700	13.8
April	70,600	61,900	8,700	12.3
May	70,600	62,100	8,500	12.0
June	71,800	62,500	9,200	12.8
July	70,600	61,600	9,000	12.7
August	71,200	62,900	8,300	11.7
September	72,100	64,300	7,800	10.8
October	72,500	64,900	7,600	10.5
November	72,800	65,000	7,800	10.7
December	71,700	63,900	7,800	10.9
1976				
January	72,400	63,900	8,500	11.7
February	71,900	64,200	7,700	10.7
March	71,700	64,500	7,200	10.0

The preliminary unemployment figures for March 1976 supports the downward trend in joblessness that the local area has been experiencing since mid-1975. The March unemployment rate of 10.0 percent was 3.8 percentage points lower than the corresponding month of one year ago.

In terms of the number of unemployed the 7,200 persons out of work in March 1976 compares quite favorably with the 9,700 unemployed in March of 1975.

The projected unemployment rate for fiscal year 1977, based on U.S. Department of Labor guidelines, is 9.6 percent of the labor force in the LMA. Total unemployment is estimated at 7,104 persons for the fiscal year.

The number of unemployed includes 2,460 women, with an unemployment rate of 7.7 percent; 18 black, with a rate of 16.1 percent; 29 "other nonwhite", with an unemployment rate of 11.9 percent; 24 Spanish with a rate of 12.6 percent and 430 Vietnam Era Veterans.

6. Characteristics of Individuals in Need of Employment and Training Services

The projected Fiscal Year 1977 annual average unemployment rate of 9.6 percent for the Fall River LMA is 0.2 percentage points higher than the State projection of 9.4 percent. This means that an average of 7,100 persons will be unemployed in the LMA. The breakout by sex is as follows; 4,644 male and 2,440 female. A more complete breakout i.e. by age, sex race and veteran status is given in table 10.

Additional planning data projections for the Fall River Labor Market Area are depicted in the following table. Data includes the projected number of persons employed part time for economic reasons, the number of persons 14 years of age and over receiving welfare payments and the number of economically disadvantaged persons aged 18 and over.

The first two sections are broken out by male/female and white/nonwhite status. The third section is given by race/ethnic group and includes separate breakouts for whites, black, other and Spanish.

Table 10

Characteristics of the Unemployed
Fall River Labor Market Area
Projected Fiscal Year 1977 Average

Age	White Male		Nonwhite Male	
	Number Unemployed	Rate	Number Unemployed	Rate
Total	4,617	11.1	27	14.8
16-19	720	16.2		
20-24	886	17.4		
25-34	1,128	12.6	NA	NA
35-44	541	8.0		
45-64	1,123	7.5		
65 and over	218	14.8		

Age	White Female		Nonwhite Female	
	Number Unemployed	Rate	Number Unemployed	Rate
Total	2,440	7.6	20	11.5
16-19	492	11.8		
20-24	358	8.1		
25-34	413	7.0	NA	NA
35-44	205	4.1		
45-64	895	7.7		
65 and over	76	10.5		

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Table 10

(continued)
Characteristics of the Unemployed
Fall River Labor Market Area
Projected Fiscal Year 1977 Average

Category	Number Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
White Male	4,617	11.1
White Female	2,440	7.6
Nonwhite Male	27	14.8
Nonwhite Female	20	11.5
Total Unemployed	7,104	9.6
Female	2,460	7.7
Black	18	16.1
Other	29	11.9
Spanish	24	12.6
Vietnam Era Veteran	430	xx

Table 11

Additional Planning Data Projections
Fall River Labor Market Area
Projected Fiscal Year 1977 Average

Employed Part Time for Economic Reasons

Category	Total Employment	Part Time Employment for Economic Reasons
Total	66,893	3,077
White Male	37,047	1,297
White Female	29,537	1,565
Nonwhite Male	155	9
Nonwhite Female	154	13

Persons 14 and Over, Receiving Welfare Payments

Total	8,459
White Male	2,636
White Female	5,740
Nonwhite Male	14
Nonwhite Female	69

Economically Disadvantaged (18 and over)

Total	11,688
White	11,557
Black	36
Other	94
Spanish	3

The data on the employed part-time for economic reasons was developed by multiplying the independently derived total employment estimate, for each category, by given national proportions of persons at work on part-time status for economic reasons. Included in this classification are persons who are working less than 35 hours per week as a result of economic conditions.

Welfare recipients during 1977 were estimated using the special updated Census tabulation along with the previously projected population for the LMA. This section shows a total of 8,459 persons receiving welfare payments in F. Y. 1977 (8,376 white and 83 nonwhite).

The section on the economically disadvantaged shows a total of 11,688 persons in this classification including 11,557 white, 36 black, 94 other and 3 Spanish.

7. Barriers to Employment of the Disadvantaged

In general, most of the disadvantaged have no marketable skills. During a period where surplus labor exists in many occupations, disadvantaged workers find themselves in competition with high skilled and better trained workers for existing jobs. Because there is such a dearth of employment opportunities, the jobs usually taken by the disadvantaged are being filled by someone overqualified. Some of the problems which have plagued the disadvantaged for sometime are listed below.

(1) Lack of Suitable Training and Experience: Though jobs are listed on Job Bank at the local office, applicants find that their qualifications and experience do not match up with the available job orders. Those positions for which the applicant is suited may be of the low-skilled, low-paying variety often times coupled with poor working conditions and little chance for advancement.

(2) Language Barrier: One of the main barriers to employment of disadvantaged workers in the Fall River LMA is a lack of knowledge of the English language. An ability to communicate effectively is most vital if one is to compete for worthwhile jobs. This problem is of particular concern to the large segment of the population who are Portuguese immigrants. Many live in a ghetto type environment where everyone speaks the same language, and there is little motivation to learn English. Non-English speaking residents become dependent on relatives or friends for community and social service information. Lack of proficiency in English hampers their ability to learn new

skills thereby expanding their job prospects. Efforts have been taken by local employers to hire supervisory personnel proficient in both English and Portuguese.

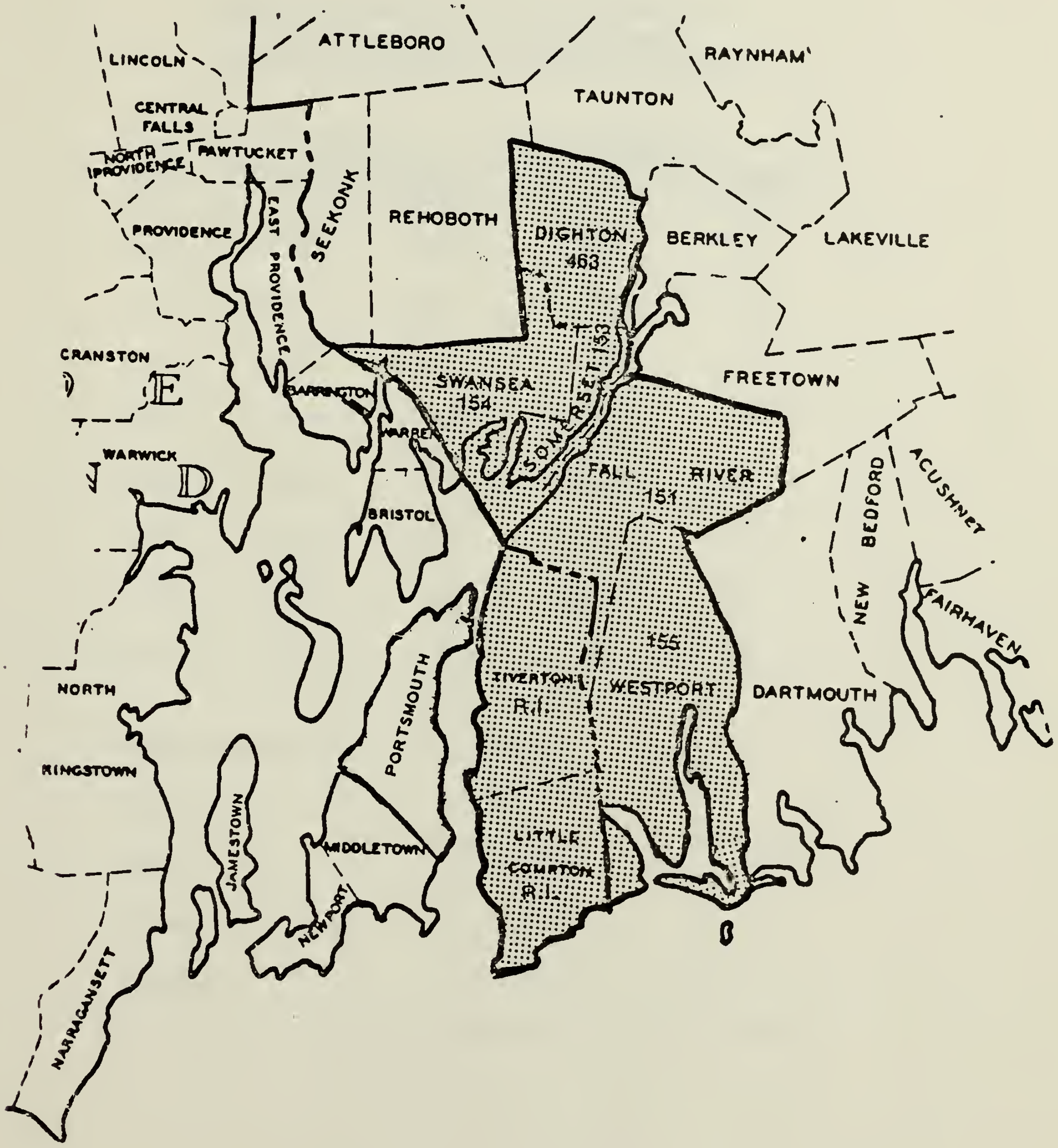
(3) Low Levels of Educational Attainment: Of the total population in the Fall River LMA 25 years of age or older, 62.2 percent had less than a high school education. The median number of school years completed was 9.5 for LMA residents and only 8.8 for those living in the city of Fall River. The state figure was 12.2 and the national average was 12.0. Interestingly, the educational level of males was slightly lower than that of females, 9.4 years versus 9.6.

(4) Age: The expansion of the older population and the problems they face in seeking full or part-time employment has been a growing concern in recent years. According to the 1970 U.S. Census, over 36 percent of the population is over 45 years of age. Projected fiscal year 1977 also shows over 36 percent of the population in this age group. Many older workers face longer duration of unemployment because they do not possess the needed skills to make themselves attractive candidates for employment. The group of older job seekers includes not only the discharged and laid off but also reentrants into the labor force whose skills are often obsolete.

(5) Transportation: There is a decided lack of suitable public transportation that would link residents of the city of Fall River with surrounding communities.

APPENDIX

FALL RIVER LABOR AREA



THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

March 1975

Table A

Characteristics of the Population
Fall River Labor Market Area
Projected Fiscal Year 1977 Average

Age	Male		Female	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
Total	76,555	608	85,466	488
0-15	21,797	201	21,208	161
16-19	5,985	58	6,134	44
20-24	5,750	28	6,415	19
25-34	9,817	73	10,512	105
35-44	7,489	110	8,251	76
45-64	18,194	98	20,958	55
65+	7,523	40	11,988	28

Total Population	163,117
Female	85,954
Black	298
Other	798
Spanish	515

Table B

Characteristics of the Labor Force
Fall River Labor Market Area
Projected Fiscal Year 1977 Average

Age	Male White	Male Nonwhite	Female White	Female Nonwhite
Total	41,664	182	31,977	174
16-19	4,457	8	4,285	14
20-24	5,078	4	4,406	9
25-34	8,985	46	5,941	66
35-44	6,791	68	5,053	72
45-64	14,884	47	11,568	13
65+	1,469	8	724	0

Total Labor Force	73,997
Female	32,151
Black	112
Other	244
Spanish	190

Table D

Industry Projections for 1985 Employment With Percent Change and Estimated Total

	1974 (202) Employment	1974-1985 Percent Change Estimate	1974-1985 Number	1985 Estimates
Total	49,628	+ 2.8	+1,392	51,029
Manufacturing - Total	20,678	-14.4	-2,972	17,715
Durables	2,648	+ 5.8	+ 152	2,810
Fabricated Metal Products	401	+ 2.1	+ 8	409
Machinery(**exc. electrical**)	323	+ 8.0	+ 26	359
Electrical Machinery	963	+ 3.3	+ 32	995
Other Durables	961	+ 8.9	+ 86	1,047
Nondurables - Total	18,029	-17.3	-3,124	14,905
Food & Kindred Products	1,211	-21.9	- 265	946
Textile Mill Products	4,593	-10.1	- 464	4,129
Apparel	10,003	-22.7	-2,271	7,732
Paper & Allied Products	618	- 8.4	- 52	566
Printing	619	+ 7.8	+ 48	667
Other Nondurables	985	-12.2	- 120	865
Nonmanufacturing - Total	28,950	+15.1	+4,364	33,314
Contract Construction	1,756	+19.8	+ 348	2,104
Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities	2,903	+ 5.7	+ 165	3,068
Wholesale & Retail Trade	9,305	+12.1	+1,126	10,431
Finance,Insurance & Real Estate	2,212	+14.3	+ 316	2,528
Services & Mining	6,877	+23.6	+1,623	8,500
Government - Total	5,897	+13.4	+ 786	6,683
Federal	381	- 0.8	- 3	378
State & Local	5,516	+14.3	+ 789	6,305

Source: Industry projections based on Division of Employment Security 202 Data with the exception of government. Government employment is based on 790 Series CES estimates for the total for each level of government.

Table E

PREPARED BY: RESEARCH & INFORMATION SERVICE
MASSACHUSETTS DIVISION
OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

FALL RIVER LABOR AREA

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN AVG
1970													
EMPLOY	63800	63400	63100	64700	64600	64500	61600	62500	64600	63200	63000	62200	63400
UNEMPLOY	3700	3600	3300	3300	3500	3700	4600	3200	2900	2700	3500	4000	3500
LABOR FORCE	67500	67000	66400	68000	68100	68200	66200	65700	67500	65900	66500	66200	66900
UNEMP RATE	5.5	5.4	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.4	6.9	4.9	4.3	4.1	5.3	6.0	5.2
1971													
EMPLOY	60500	59800	61000	62000	61800	62300	59000	60200	62200	63500	64400	64500	61800
UNEMPLOY	4600	4700	4500	3800	3500	4400	4700	3700	3100	2900	3600	5000	4000
LABOR FORCE	65100	64500	65500	65800	65300	66700	63700	63900	65300	66400	68000	69500	65800
UNEMP RATE	7.1	7.3	6.9	5.8	5.4	6.6	7.4	5.8	4.7	4.4	5.3	7.2	6.1
1972													
EMPLOY	61900	62200	63200	63500	63000	64500	61900	64000	65000	65000	65500	65000	63700
UNEMPLOY	4700	5000	5000	4300	3500	3600	4400	2800	2800	2700	3200	3800	3800
LABOR FORCE	66600	67200	68200	67800	66500	68100	66300	66800	67800	67700	68700	68800	67500
UNEMP RATE	7.1	7.4	7.3	6.3	5.3	5.3	6.6	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.7	5.5	5.6
1973													
EMPLOY	63600	63700	63400	63200	63500	64000	61000	62100	64000	63400	63100	62700	63100
UNEMPLOY	4400	4600	4600	4000	3800	4000	5300	3500	3600	3800	4400	5000	4200
LABOR FORCE	68000	68300	68000	67200	67300	68000	66300	65600	67600	67200	67500	67700	67300
UNEMP RATE	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.0	5.6	5.9	8.0	5.3	5.3	5.7	6.5	7.4	6.2
1974													
EMPLOY	63200	63500	63000	63800	63800	63900	63300	64800	65500	64900	64600	62000	63900
UNEMPLOY	6000	6200	6000	5500	4600	5200	6100	4700	4600	5000	5500	7000	5500
LABOR FORCE	69200	69700	69000	69300	68400	69100	69400	69500	70100	69900	70100	69000	69400
UNEMP RATE	8.7	8.9	8.7	7.9	6.7	7.5	8.8	6.8	6.6	7.2	7.8	10.1	7.9
1975													
EMPLOY	60900	60600	60800	61900	62100	62500	61600	62900	64000	64900	65000	63900	62600
UNEMPLOY	9100	9400	9700	8700	8500	9200	9000	8300	7800	7600	7800	7800	8600
LABOR FORCE	70000	70000	70500	70600	70600	71700	70600	71200	71800	72500	72800	71700	71200
UNEMP RATE	13.0	13.4	13.8	12.3	12.0	12.8	12.7	11.7	10.9	10.5	10.7	10.9	12.1

Figure I

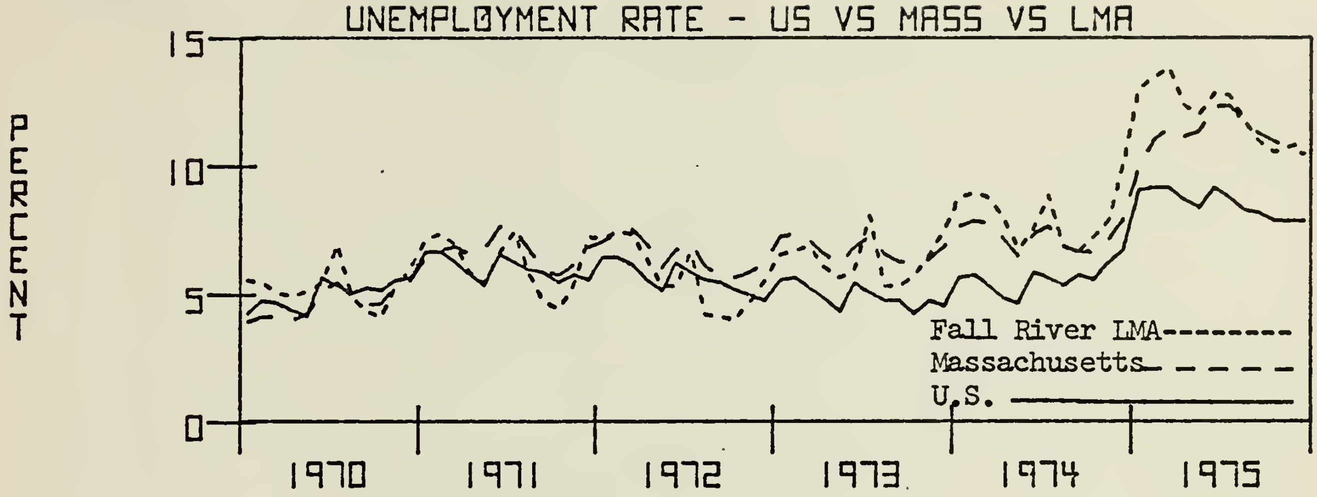
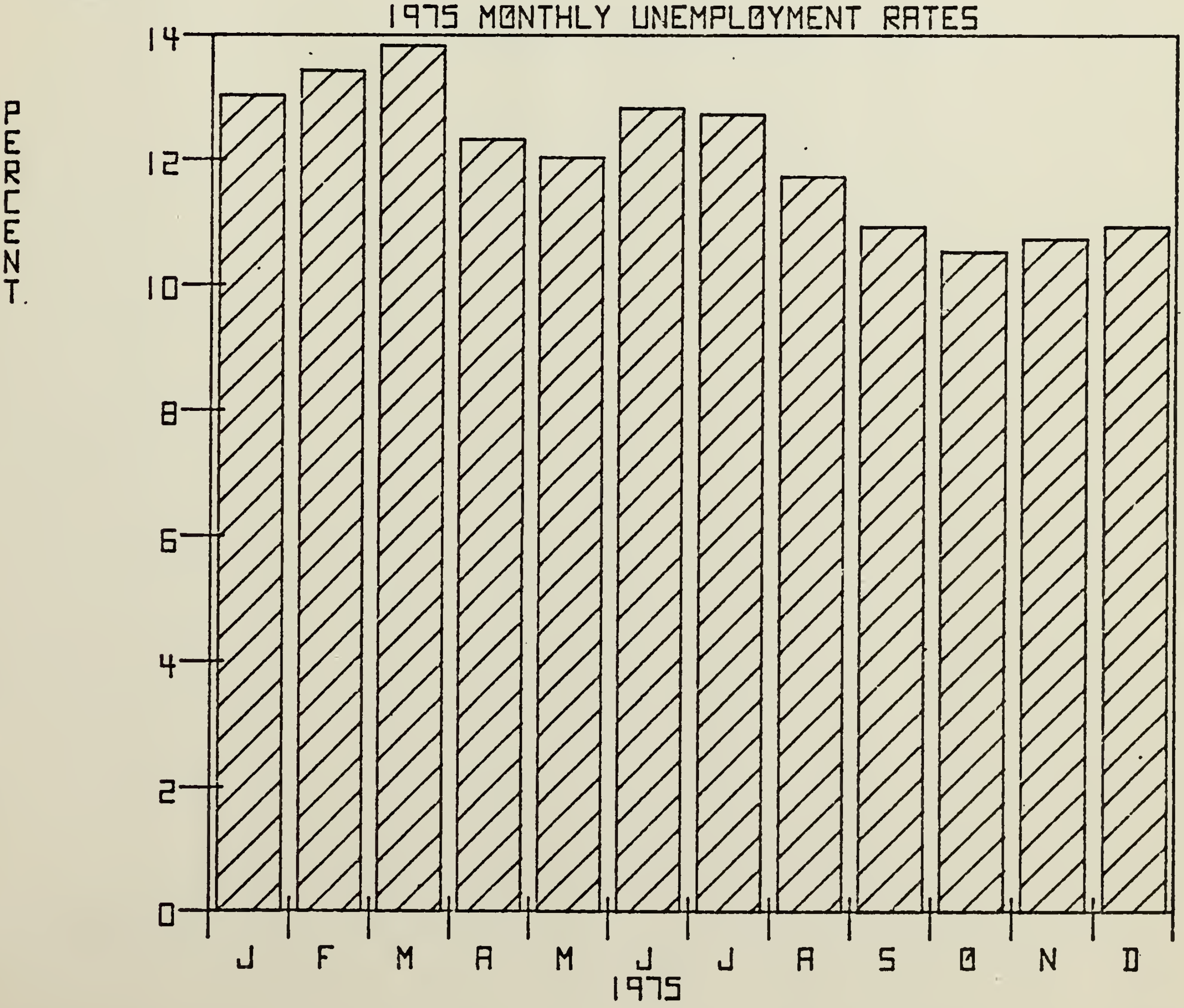


Figure II



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ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT FISCAL YEAR 1978

MASSACHUSETTS DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY JOHN D. CROSIER DIRECTOR

AFFILIATED WITH EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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FALL RIVER LMA

JOB
SERVICE

ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT

FISCAL YEAR 1978

FALL RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS - RHODE ISLAND
LABOR MARKET AREA

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I. Highlights and Conlusions

Population in the Fall River Labor Market Area is projected to increase by 7,652 (4.9 percent) from the 1970 Census level of 156,772, to 164,424 in Fiscal Year 1978.

Projected labor force data reveals that the Fiscal Year 1978 labor force will be some 9.4 percent higher than the 1970 census level of 68,490. Much of the increase is the result of increased labor force participation rates among women.

The industry outlook for the area shows a 4.7 percent increase by 1985, substantially less than the 7.9 percent projected for the State.

In January 1977 Fall River's unemployment rate was 9.7 third highest among the eight major Labor Market Areas.

It is projected that in Fiscal Year 1978 an average of some 6,400 persons will be unemployed in the Labor Market Area this translates into a 8.5 percent unemployment rate. Overall some 19,100 different individuals are expected to be unemployed at some time during Fiscal Year 1978.

II. Description of Area

A. Definition of the Fall River Labor Market Area

The Fall River Labor Market Area is located in Southeastern Massachusetts, at the mouth of the Taunton River and Mount Hope Bay, approximately 20 miles inland from the Atlantic Ocean. It is about 50 miles south of Boston and about 15 miles east of Providence. The two principal highways serving the LMA are Route 24, the Fall River Expressway from the Boston area, and Interstate Route 195 from Providence, Rhode Island.

The Fall River LMA is composed of the City of Fall River, the towns of Dighton, Somerset, Swansea and Westport, (all in Bristol County Massachusetts) and Tiverton and Little Compton in Newport County Rhode Island. The City of Fall River is subdivided into five neighborhood areas that comprise the Model Cities (Central East, Oak Grove, Lafayette, Flint and Hillside).

B. Population and Labor Force Characteristics and Trends

The projected fiscal year 1978 population of 164,424 represents a 4.9 percent increase over the 1970 Census level of 156,772, and a 0.8 percent increase over the previous fiscal year projection.

The fiscal year 1978 projection based on U.S. Department of Labor guidelines, shows no measurable change in the sex composition of the population. In 1970, 82,669 or 52.7 percent were females. The fiscal year 1978 projection shows 86,668 females, again representing 52.7 percent of the total population.

In terms of white versus nonwhite, the projected population shows no change, with nonwhites in 1978 representing 0.7 percent of the population. In 1970, based on the Census, this figure was also 0.7 percent.

Table 1

Fall River Labor Market Area
Population - Age Composition
1970 - Census Versus 1978 Projections

Males	1970	Percent	1978	Percent
Total	156,772	100.0	164,424	100.0
0 - 4	13,181	8.4	12,257	7.5
5 - 9	13,814	8.8	13,813	8.4
10-14	14,938	9.5	14,589	8.9
15-19	12,934	8.3	15,401	9.4
20-24	10,800	6.9	12,312	7.5
25-29	9,291	5.9	10,747	6.5
30-34	7,688	4.9	9,926	6.0
35-39	7,718	4.9	8,061	4.9
40-44	9,735	6.2	7,962	4.8
45-49	10,740	6.9	9,922	6.0
50-54	10,524	6.7	10,709	6.5
55-59	9,273	5.9	10,260	6.2
60-64	7,463	4.8	8,741	5.3
65+	18,673	11.9	19,725	12.0

Note: 1970 Distribution based on 4th Count Census Tapes, 1978, Based on Projected Fiscal Year Population.

Table 2

Projected Population Change in the Fall River LMA 1970-1978 by Sex and Race

Sex and Race	1970	Projected Fiscal Year 1978	1970-1978 Number	1970-1978 Percent Change
Total	156,772	164,424	+7,652	+ 4.9
Male	74,103	77,756	+3,653	+ 4.9
Female	82,669	86,668	+3,999	+ 4.8
White	155,748	163,297	+7,549	+ 4.8
Male	73,521	77,132	+3,611	+ 4.9
Female	82,227	86,165	+3,938	+ 4.8
Nonwhite	1,024	1,127	+ 103	+10.1
Male	582	624	+ 42	+ 7.2
Female	442	503	+ 61	+13.8

Note: 1970 population based on 4th Count Census Tapes. 1977 population projection based on Department of Labor Guidelines.

Table 1 compares the age distribution in the Fall River Labor Market Area based on the 1970 Census and the projected fiscal year 1978 composition.

The fiscal year 1978 projected civilian labor force of 74,944, shows a gain of 6,454 over the 1970 census level of 68,490. This represents a labor force growth of 9.4 percent over 1970, nearly double the population increase of 4.9 percent. The growth in the labor force, while due in part to the expansion in the population, is primarily the result of increased labor force participation rates among women. In 1970 the labor force participation rate among women was 47.4 percent, while the projected labor force participation rate for fiscal year 1978 is 50.1 percent.

The labor force participation rate among males, on the other hand, will be 76.9 percent in fiscal 1978, down from the 1970 census level of 77.4 percent.

In absolute numbers, the female labor force is projected to show gains of 5,039 or 17.6 percent. Males, while also increasing, will do so at a slower rate (4.9 percent).

This means that the female share of the total labor force is increasing, and by fiscal year 1978, women will account for 44.3 percent of the labor force in the labor market area as opposed to only 41.9 percent in 1970.

Table 3
Fall River Labor Market Area
Civilian Labor Force Composition
1970 - 1978

	1970	Percent	1978	Percent	Change	Percent Change
Total	68,490	100.0	74,944	100.0	6,454	9.4
Male	39,780	58.1	41,745	55.7	1,965	4.9
Female	28,710	41.9	33,199	44.3	4,489	15.6

III. Employment Developments by Industry

Nonagricultural wage and salary estimates (1975 Benchmark) reveal that employment in the Fall River Labor Market Area averaged 49,400 in 1976. In comparison to the 1975 annual average of 48,400, this represents an increase of 1,000, or 2.1 percent, over the year (See table 4). Both the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing sectors contributed to the increase as they posted gains of 400 (+2.1 percent) and 600 (+2.1 percent) respectively.

The increases in manufacturing were limited to the textile industry (+300) and the apparel industry (+200) while other manufacturing registered a decrease of some 100 (See Table 4).

In the nonmanufacturing sector, the three largest divisions posted gains, while transportation, communications and utilities lost 100. The wholesale and retail trade industry exhibited the greatest growth increasing employment by 400 or some 4.2 percent over the 1975 annual average. The bulk of the increase in this industry was the direct result of the continued expansion of the Swansea Mall. Government increased by 100, and "other" nonmanufacturing, which includes services, construction and miscellaneous, also gained 100 (See table 4).

Viewed against the 1974 annual average, the current year's figures are not quite as impressive. Even though the effects of the recession were already being felt in the fourth quarter of 1974, the 1976 annual average was some 1,100 or 2.2 percent below the 1974 employment level (See table 4). This means that despite the 1975-1976 gains, the area's economy has not yet recouped 50 percent of the losses suffered in the recession.

In manufacturing, for example, employment is down some 800 from the 1974 level of 20,700. Interestingly, employment in both the textiles and apparel industries has held its own, and the major losses have occurred in the other manufacturing divisions, in particular, the food processing industry (SIC 20) and the electric and electronic machinery industry (SIC 36).

In the nonmanufacturing sector the comparison of 1974 and 1976 annual averages reveals that the current year total is some 300 below the 29,800 posted in 1974.

The current nonagricultural wage and salary employment situation is even more disturbing when month-to-month comparisons are made. In December 1974, nonfarm payrolls stood at 48,600 while in 1976 the corresponding total was 48,800, a gain of only 200 from the worst December performance in the previous 6 years. Both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing divisions have gained only 100 workers over the past two years.

The recent downturn in the manufacturing sector can easily be traced to events that occurred in August of this year, and was first reflected in the form of average weekly hours of production workers. The number of hours worked is usually an accurate indicator of current trends in an area. The substantial drop in average hours worked over the July-August period and subsequent increase in unemployment in September serve to support this view. During the July-August period, the average weekly hours of production workers fell from 35.8 to 34.3 hours, though employment in manufacturing increased. The drop in working hours was significant since it was the only time in the 19 year series (1958-1975) that this information is available for the LMA that such a drop was recorded. This drop in hours was eventually reflected in the September employment estimate in manufacturing which was 500 below the August level.

October saw manufacturing payrolls increase by some 200 in the Labor Market Area. However, the effects of the phase out at the Newport Finishing Company started to be felt in November. (See table 5) In addition employment reductions in the apparel industry were reflected in the November and December estimates which placed manufacturing employment at 19,100 and 19,200 respectively.

During this time span trends in the nonmanufacturing sector, fueled by seasonal employment gains, were moving in the opposite direction, reaching the highest level, (30,200 in November 1976) in nearly two years, before falling to 29,600 in December. The November-December drop was mostly seasonal in nature, reflecting the closing of the Taunton Dog Track in Dighton.

Table 4

Fall River Labor Market Area
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Annual Average 1970-1976
(in 000's)

Item	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary	51.2	50.4	51.2	51.0	50.5	48.4	49.4
Manufacturing - Total	23.2	22.4	23.1	22.0	20.7	19.5	19.9
Textiles	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.7
Apparel	10.9	10.8	11.0	10.9	10.1	9.8	10.0
Other Manufacturing	8.4	7.5	7.7	6.5	6.0	5.3	5.2
Nonmanufacturing - Total	28.0	28.0	28.1	29.0	29.8	28.9	29.5
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.9
Trade, (Wholesale & Retail)	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.0	9.8	9.5	9.9
Other Nonmanufacturing	10.6	10.9	10.9	11.4	11.9	11.8	11.9
Government	5.1	4.9	5.1	5.6	5.9	5.6	5.8

Source: BLS/DES 790 Nonagricultural Series 1975 Benchmark.

1976 Annual Average Subject to Revisions.

Table 5

Fall River Labor Market Area
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
by Month for 1976 (in 000's)

1975 Benchmark

Item	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary	49.2	49.1	49.3	49.9	50.0	50.1	48.0	49.7	49.7	49.9	49.3	48.8	49.4
Manufacturing	20.6	20.7	20.6	20.4	20.4	20.4	18.4	20.1	19.6	19.8	19.1	19.2	19.9
Textiles	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.2	4.3	4.7
Apparel	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.4	9.1	10.1	9.7	9.9	9.7	9.6	10.0
Other Manufacturing	5.5	5.4	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.1	4.7	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.2
Nonmanufacturing Total	28.6	28.4	28.7	29.5	29.6	29.7	29.6	29.6	30.1	30.1	30.2	29.6	29.5
Transportation, Communications and Utilities	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.6	9.5	9.6	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.8	9.8	10.0	10.2	10.2	10.2	9.9
Other Nonmanufacturing	11.4	11.3	11.4	11.8	11.9	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.5	12.3	12.3	11.7	11.9
Government	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8

Source: DES/BLS 790 Nonagricultural Series

B. Industry Outlook to 1985

In 1970, there were about 55,570 jobs in the Fall River LMA. By 1974, an estimated 524 jobs were lost, primarily the result of declines in the manufacturing sector, bringing the total to 55,036. The 1985 employment projections show that an estimated 2,512 jobs will have been created, raising employment to 57,548 - an annual growth rate of 0.4 percent. The estimated growth rate is considerably lower than the 0.7 percent projected for Massachusetts. However, considering that the 1970-74 period saw an annual decline of 0.24 percent in the LMA, the 1985 projections represent a sizeable improvement.

Corresponding to national and statewide trends the Fall River LMA has experienced,and will continue to experience, a shift from a goods producing economy to a service producing economy. This trend is expected to continue into the mid 1980's. Nationally, employment in goods producing industries is expected to increase by a modest 6 percent, while employment in the service producing sector is projected to increase by over 30 percent by 1985. In Massachusetts, employment in the goods producing sector will register a slight decline, while employment in the service producing sector is projected to increase by some 12 percent. The Fall River LMA economy is expected to show similar but slightly less favorable trends with goods producing industries registering a decrease of some 2.0 percent, and employment in the service producing sector increasing only 10.0 percent (See Table 7).

Within the individual industry divisions, contract construction is expected to show the largest percentage increase (+12.3 percent) while productivity gains in the agriculture, forestry and fishery industry will drive down employment in this sector (-5.6 percent). In absolute numbers, the service industries will register the largest expansion (+1,270) as the demand for medical, educational, and business services is expected to grow rapidly.

The manufacturing industry is expected to display the largest absolute decrease with a loss of some 780 jobs. However, within this sector, the two major industries will show differing patterns. The textile mill products industry is projected to display some positive growth (+5.2 percent) while apparel and related products industry is expected to continue its decline (-11.0 percent).

Overall, employment in the nondurable goods sector is expected to decline by some 980 jobs or -5.4 percent. The annual rate of 0.5 percent, however, will be much slower than the 1.7 percent decline experienced in the 1970-74 period.

The durable goods sector will reverse its 1970-74 trend when it declined at an annual rate of 7.9 percent **but** will post insignificant annual gains of 0.6 percent a year.

Contract construction industry employment is expected to increase through 1985. However, the rate of growth will be much slower then the 4.7 annual rate experienced in the 1970-74 period. It is anticipated that employment in this industry will expand by some 370 by 1985, an annual growth rate of 1.1 percent.

Employment in the transportation, communications and public utilities division, while expected to increase, will do so at a slower rate than in the period of 1970-74.

The wholesale and retail trade division is expected to expand at a faster than average rate over the 1974-85 period. However, the increased utilization of labor saving devices, such as automated warehousing equipment, self-service gasoline stations and a greater use of electronic data processing equipment will serve to temper growth rates in this division.

Expansion in finance, insurance, and real estate is **also** projected to continue but at a much slower rate than that experienced in 1970-74.

Employment in the services sector is expected to continue its expansion fueled by rising demand for medical, educational and business services.

Jobs in Public Administration **are** expected to reverse **their 1970-74 downward** trend and gain 8.9 percent by 1985.

Table 6

Fall River Labor Market Area
Total Employment by Industry
1970-1974-1985

Industry	Employment			Net Change 1970-74		Net Change 1974-1985	
	1970	1974	1985	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
All Industries	55,570	55,036	57,548	- 524	- 0.9	+ 2,512	+ 4.7
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	1,014	1,134	1,070	+ 120	+11.8	- 64	- 5.6
Mining	44	5	5	- 39	-88.6	- 0	0
Construction	2,517	2,987	3,354	+ 470	+18.7	+ 367	+ 12.3
Manufacturing	23,564	20,935	20,152	-2,629	-11.2	- 783	- 3.7
Durable	4,243	2,904	3,099	-1,339	-31.6	+ 195	- 6.7
Nondurables	19,321	18,031	17,053	-1,290	- 6.7	- 978	- 5.4
Textiles	3,907	4,537	4,773	+ 630	+16.1	+ 236	+ 5.2
Apparel	11,026	9,957	8,862	-1,069	- 9.7	-1,095	- 11.0
Transportation, Commm. and Public Utilities	2,344	2,447	2,629	+ 103	+ 4.4	+ 182	+ 7.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade	11,429	11,431	12,632	+ 2	0	+1,201	+ 10.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2,083	2,349	2,507	+ 266	+12.8	+ 158	+ 6.7
Services	10,435	11,759	13,032	+1,324	+12.7	+1,273	+ 10.8
Medical	3,937	4,215	4,854	+ 278	+ 7.1	+ 639	+ 15.2
Educational	2,583	3,490	4,010	+ 907	+35.1	+ 520	+ 14.9
Public Administration	2,140	1,989	2,167	- 151	- 7.1	+ 178	+ 8.9

Source: Preliminary Manpower Requirements Projections for the Fall River Labor Market Area. Division of Employment Security.

Table 7

Fall River Labor Market Area Employment Requirements for Goods Producing and Service Producing Industries 1974-1985

Industry Sector	Employment		Net Change 1974 - 1985	
	1974	1984	Amount	Percent
Goods Producing	25,061	24,581	- 480	- 1.9
Agriculture	1,134	1,070	- 64	- 5.6
Mining	5	5	0	0
Contract Construction	2,987	3,354	+ 367	+12.3
Manufacturing	20,935	20,152	- 783	- 3.7
Service Producing	29,975	32,967	+2,992	+10.0
Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities	2,447	2,629	+ 182	+ 7.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade	11,431	12,632	+1,201	+10.5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2,349	2,507	+ 158	+ 6.7
Services	11,759	13,032	+1,273	+10.8
Public Adminstration	1,989	2,167	+ 178	+ 8.9

Source: Preliminary Manpower Requirements Projections for the Fall River Labor Market Area

IV. Employment Outlook by Occupation-1978

As shown in table 8 the total number of openings in the Taunton Job Bank area increased substantially, nearly doubling (+99.3 percent), over the January - July period, but then experienced a significant decrease (-52.2 percent) during the second half of 1976. Total job openings reached a low point for the year in November when 921 openings remained unfilled on the last working day of the month. The net January-to-December decline was 4.8 percent.

During the first six months of 1976 when the number of openings nearly doubled, major advances occurred in the professional category (+113 percent), the services category (+219 percent), the workbench category (+72 percent) and the miscellaneous work category where openings more than tripled. Interestingly, openings in the clerical and sales category registered a slight drop (-7.6 percent) making it the only category to register a decrease during the first half of the year.

During the second half of 1976 the total number of job openings dropped off sharply(-52 percent) in the Job Bank area, reaching their low point in November before gaining slightly to 958 at the end of December. With the exception of the professional technical and managerial category, which remained virtually unchanged, all other occupational categories contributed to the decline. The most notable decreases occurred in the miscellaneous work category, (-84.7 percent), the benchwork category (-74.4 percent) and structural work category (-64.7 percent). In absolute numbers, the greatest losses occurred in the benchwork category (-378) and the services category (-265).

While the overall demand for workers declined by 4.7 percent over the January-December period, white collar occupations actually experienced an increase in job openings (+16.8 percent) during this period. The number of openings for blue collar occupations dropped by 17.6 percent, reflecting the structural shift in the Labor Market Area's economy.

In comparison to 1975, the number of unfilled openings at the last day of each month, averaged some 16 higher for 1976 (1,584 vs. 1,600). Compared to 1974, however, the current year averaged some 524 below the 2,124 reported in 1974.

While the overall demand for workers declined over the 1974-1976 period, white collar occupations experienced a slight increase (+7.8 percent). In other words, the decline was the result of a decreased demand for blue collar occupations. This again reflects the structural shift in the Labor Market Area's economy from goods producing to service producing economic base.

Table 8

UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS LAST DAY EACH MONTH 1976
TAUNTON, MASSACHUSETTS JOB BANK
MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES, DIVISIONS AND SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, & MANAGERIAL WORK	139	167	249	257	232	251	296	302	277	254	220	295
00,01 ARCHITECTURE & ENGINEERING	15	30	28	34	40	35	39	34	26	23	29	46
003 Electrical engineering			8*	11*	17*	10*	11*	10*	6	7	11	13
007 Mechanical engineering		11	10	11	11	10	11	9	9	6	9	18*
012 Industrial engineering	6	7	7	9	9	12	11	8	6	5	8	13*
02 MATHEMATICS & PHYSICAL SCIENCES	6	6	7	5	6	12	17	13	19	16	9	20
020 Mathematics	6	6	6		5	8	11	8	13	11	5	14
024 Geology									5			
04 LIFE SCIENCES	2	5	5	4	16	14	17	23	39	33	24	23
040 Agricultural sciences									10	7		
045 Psychology			5*		16	14	17	21	29	26	24	23
05 SOCIAL SCIENCES							1		1			
07 MEDICINE & HEALTH	36	37	51	64	65	68	74	71	58	54	65	82
075 Nursing	14	15	20	25*	24*	26*	25*	30*	18*	15	25	27
078 Medical & dental technology									5			
079 Medicine & health, n.e.c.	21	21	30	36	35	39	45*	35*	31*	32	35	50
09 EDUCATION	3	8	9	9	9	10	13	15	10	7	6	16
090 College & university education				5	5		7					6
094 Education of the handicapped										5		7
099 Education, n.e.c.						5		9				
10 MUSEUM, LIBRARY, & ARCHIVAL SCIENCES			3	1	1	2	3		1	1	1	
11 LAW & JURISPRUDENCE									1	1	1	1
13 WRITING		3	2	4	1	3	2	2				
14 ART			1					2		6	1	2
143 Photography										6		
15 ENTERTAINMENT & RECREATION	2	4	53	27	2	4	4	17		3	3	3
153 Athletics & sports			51	25				12				
16 ADMINISTRATIVE SPECIALIZATIONS	10	13	19	27	16	19	18	22	14	12	8	18
160 Accounting & auditing		6*	8	8*	5							
166 Personnel & training administration				10								
168 Inspecting & investigating, managerial & public service								7				
169 Administrative specialties, n.e.c.	7				5	5				5		12

Table 8
UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS LAST DAY EACH MONTH 1976
TAUNTON, MASSACHUSETTS (Continued)

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
18 MANAGERS & OFFICIALS, N.E.C.	52	47	54	54	54	48	58	53	62	57	52	56
185 Wholesale & retail trade management	48*	42*		40	41*	41*	44	40*	47*	42*	40*	40*
186 Finance, insurance, & real estate mgt.			41*									
187 Service industry management								8	6			
189 Misc. managerial work, n.e.c.							5		6	11	7	10
19 PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, & MANAGERIAL WORK	12	14	18	28	22	36	50	50	47	41	21	28
195 Social & welfare work	6	7	10	8	5	22	24	33	36	30	20	26
199 Misc. prof., tech., & managerial work, n.e.c.	5		6*	19	16	19	22	15	9	9		
CLERICAL & SALES WORK	236	177	204	211	191	187	218	319	172	178	140	143
20 STENOGRAPHY, TYPING, FILING & RELATED OCCUPATIONS	42	18	28	28	49	51	69	154	51	61	15	31
201 Secretarial work	11	12	14	5	11	18	20	23	14	12	8*	10
209 Stenography, typing, filing, & related work, n.e.c.	27		9	19	37	32	41	130	33	47	7	16
21 COMPUTING & ACCOUNT-RECORDING	62	34	25	29	30	35	51	53	36	27	37	19
210 Bookkeeping	23	8		5		11	11	9			7	
211 Cashiering							6	18	6			
213 Automatic data processing	19	13	7			5		9	10	6	6	
219 Computing & account recording, n.e.c.	16	10	9	19	16	17	21	17	16	11*	16*	13*
22 MATERIAL & PRODUCTION RECORDING	7	4	4	6	9	11	7	18	14	9	13	11
221 Clerical work, production					5							
222 Clerical work, shipping & receiving						6						
223 Stock checking & related work								16	11	6	12	6
23 INFORMATION & MESSAGE DISTRIBUTION	6	2	3	3	4	4	2	5	2	6	2	4
24 MISCELLANEOUS CLERICAL			2	5	2	2	4	8	2	7	5	17
249 Misc. clerical work, n.e.c.								6		5		16
25 SALES AGENTS, SERVICES	59	64	54	55	55	56	39	33	30	31	42	38
250 Saleswork, real estate & insurance	54*	60*	54*	55*	54*	55*	39*	33	29	30	41	37
26, 27, 28 SALES AGENTS & SALESPERSONS, COMMODITIES	14	27	14	27	19	12	21	13	12	23	18	10
281 Saleswork, business & commercial machines, equipment, & supplies		10										
285 Saleswork, photographic equipment & supplies										5		
286 Saleswork, amusement & sporting goods			5	6	5							
289 Saleswork, commodities, n.e.c.	8	7		10	6	5	17	9	5	15	8	

Table 8

UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS LAST DAY EACH MONTH 1976
TAUNTON, MASSACHUSETTS (Continued)

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
29 MERCHANDISING OCCUPATIONS, EXCEPT SALES AGENTS	46	28	74	58	23	16	25	35	25	14	8	13
290 Sales clerking			20	13			11	16	5		5	
293 Canvassing & soliciting	42	24	47	38	13	11	10	13	10			10
298 Display work									6			
299 Misc. merchandising work, n.e.c.			5	5						6		
SERVICES	151	138	455	411	396	523	481	651	418	285	218	216
30 DOMESTIC SERVICE	8	11	7	11	24	14	14	22	32	17	16	16
303 Housekeeping, private family									6			
306 Housework, domestic	8	9		6*	21*	13	12	18	18	11	9	10
31 FOOD & BEVERAGE PREPARATION & SERVICE	29	30	64	101	78	49	87	191	98	35	26	25
311 Food serving	19*	13	45*	58	36	33*	55*	115*	64	20	12	11
312 Bartending		9										
313 Cooking, large hotels & restaurants		5	8	11	11	7*	10*	11*	6*			7
314 Cooking, small hotels & restaurants	6		5	9	9		5	11			5	
315 Misc. cooking, except domestic							7	6				
317 Misc. food & beverage preparation							5					
318 Kitchen work, n.e.c.				15	10			37*	14	6		
32 LODGING & RELATED SERVICE	5	6	3	26	12	8	15	26	20	7	1	1
321 Housekeeping, hotels & institutions									6			
323 Cleaner & related services, hotels, restaurants, & related establishments				24	9	8	14	25	14			
33 BARBERING, COSMETOLOGY, & RELATED SERVICE	12	9	3	1	2	3	3	2	3	5	2	1
332 Beautician services	12	9								5		
34 AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICE								25				
344 Ushering								24				
35 MISCELLANEOUS PERSONAL SERVICE	37	36	116	80	118	105	138	173	185	157	115	127
355 Attendant work, hosps., morgues, & related health services	14*	13	26*	24	33	39	72*	58*	61*	90*	51*	71*
358 Checkroom, locker room, & restroom serv.			36					10				
359 Misc. personal services, n.e.c.	23	22	54	56	84	64	63	104	120	65	61	56
36 APPAREL & FURNISHINGS SERVICE	7	7	2	6	14	107	102	30	9	7	8	10
361 Laundering service					5			11				
363 Pressing service	5	6			7	102	99	15	6	5	6	9

Table 8
UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS LAST DAY EACH MONTH 1976
TAUNTON, MASSACHUSETTS (Continued)

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
37 PROTECTIVE SERVICE	32	30	247	176	119	215	91	159	45	32	14	31
372 Guard & related services	22*	29	32*	47*	116*	162*	34*	151*	43*	31	14	23*
373 Fire protection service			97									
375 Police & related work, public service	8											8
376 Police & related work, except in public service				10								
379 Protective services, n.e.c.			118	119		52	55					
38 BUILDING & RELATED SERVICE	21	9	13	10	29	22	31	23	26	25	36	5
381 Cleaning & related services	19	5	8	7	20		12	5	14	17	11	
382 Janitorial services			5		9	17	18	16	11	7	24	
FARMING, FISHERY, FORESTRY, & RELATED WORK	2		88	32	12	14	55	186	186	122	16	22
40 PLANT FARMING	2		82	30	12	14	44	185	180	104	16	20
403 Vegetable farming							35	149	143	13		
404 Fruit & nut farming			38		6	7	6	27	28	85	15	
406 Horticultural specialty work			22	10					7			
407 Gardening & groundskeeping				20	6	7		5		5		20
409 Plant farming, n.e.c.			22*									
41 ANIMAL FARMING			1					1				2
42 MISCELLANEOUS FARMING & RELATED			5				11		5	18		
421 General farming							11		5	18		
43 FISHERY & RELATED	1											
44 FORESTRY				2					1			
PROCESSING	8	5	17	35	27	20	36	38	35	20	10	16
50 PROCESSING OF METAL	1					3	9	3	6	2	1	6
509 Metal processing, n.e.c.							5					
51 ORE REFINING & FOUNDRY	1	1	8	14	1	1	2	12		1		
518 Molding, coremaking, & related work								12				
519 Ore refining & foundry work, n.e.c.			7	14								
52 PROCESSING OF FOOD, TOBACCO, & REL. PRODUCTS	1	1	3	7	15	4	9	17	12	3	6	6
521 Separating, crushing, milling, chopping, grinding, & related work											5*	5*
525 Slaughtering, breaking, curing, & rel. work					6							
526 Cooking & baking, n.e.c.							6	9				
529 Processing, food & rel. products, n.e.c.								8	8			

Table 8
UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS LAST DAY EACH MONTH 1976
TAUNTON, MASSACHUSETTS (Continued)

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
54 PROCESSING OF PETROLEUM, COAL, NATURAL & MANUFACTURED GAS & RELATED PRODUCTS										2		
55 CHEMICALS, PLASTICS, SYNTHETICS, RUBBER, PAINT, & RELATED PRODUCTS	3	1	4	5	6	7	6	3	7	10	1	1
556 Casting & molding, n.e.c.						6	5		5	8		
57 STONE, CLAY, GLASS, & RELATED PRODUCTS	1	1	1	4	3	4	8	2		1		
572 Melting							8					
58 LEATHER, TEXTILES, & RELATED PRODUCTS	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	
59 PROCESSING OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.					1		1		8		1	3
MACHINE TRADES	83	70	127	143	233	157	191	228	186	148	69	82
60 METAL MACHINING	27	19	37	49	92	69	68	77	77	63	43	21
600 Machining & related work	5	7	14	18	35	19	19	27	30	26	23*	13
601 Toolmaking & related work	7	8	13	10	13	21	23	23	20	17	8	
603 Abrading			6	6				8	8			
604 Turning	5			6	14	14	11	7	8	12		
605 Milling & planing	5											
606 Boring					11	9	7	5	5			
609 Metal machining, n.e.c.	5				17			6	6		5	
61 METALWORKING OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.	17	11	32	41	64	38	61	65	23	19	5	5
614 Extruding & drawing							5					
615 Punching & shearing			22*	31*	20*	20*	25*	22*				
616 Fabricating machine work					35*	15	24	30	14	14		6
619 Misc. metalworking, n.e.c.	12		8					5				
62, 63 MECHANICS & MACHINERY REPAIRERS	18	16	20	19	19	12	25	33	29	19	10	31
620 Motorized vehicle & engineering equipment repairing	11*	12*	17	14	12	6	12	17	17	11*	5	5
638 Misc. machine installation & repairing								6				16
639 Mechanical repairing, n.e.c.								7	6			
64 PAPERWORKING	3	6		1	4	4	10	18	7	4		2
643 Paper corrugating							5	12				
649 Paperworking, n.e.c.		6						6				
65 PRINTING	4	5	7	4	3	1	1	3	3	1	3	1

Table 8

UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS LAST DAY EACH MONTH 1976
TAUNTON, MASSACHUSETTS (Continued)

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
66 WOOD MACHINING			2	2	1		3	1	1	2		4
67 MACHINING STONE, CLAY, GLASS, & REL. MATERIALS					2							
68 TEXTILE	7	11	17	18	25	18	13	10	11	10	5	7
683 Weaving & related work		7*	15*	14*	15*	13*	12*	9	9	9	5	6
689 Textile machine work, n.e.c.					5							
69 MACHINE TRADES OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.	7	2	12	9	23	15	10	21	35	30	3	1
690 Plastics, synthetics, rubber, & leather working			9	9	20	12	8	20	29	28		
BENCH WORK	295	361	511	610	607	479	508	456	365	362	153	130
70 FABRICATION, ASSEMBLY, & REPAIR OF METAL PRODUCTS, N.E.C.	3	5	15	29	56	35	43	45	30	36	18	8
700 Fabrication, assembly, & repair of jewelry, silverware, & related products			10	14*	21*	17*	28*	26*	15	17		5*
704 Engraving, etching, & related work								5				
705 Filing, grinding, buffing, cleaning, & polishing, n.e.c.			5		11	10	10			9	7	
706 Metal unit assembling & adjusting, n.e.c.				14	23			6	5	5		
709 Fabrication, assembly, & repair of metal products, n.e.c.								6	5	5		
71 FABRICATION & REPAIR OF SCIENTIFIC & MEDICAL APPARATUS, PHOTOGRAPHIC & OPTICAL GOODS, WATCHES & CLOCKS, & RELATED PRODUCTS	2	3	5	7	7	5	2	3	2	4	1	1
72 ASSEMBLY & REPAIR OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	29	24	31	95	66	16	23	30	25	29	5	7
720 Assembly & repair of radio & television receiving sets & phonographs	14											
723 Assembly & repair of electrical appliances & fixtures			14	23		5						
726 Assembly & repair of electronic components & accessories, n.e.c.	14	20	14	68	58		7	24	21	22		
728 Fabrication of electrical wire & cable							6					
73 FABRICATION & REPAIR OF PRODUCTS MADE FROM ASSORTED MATERIALS	9	9	22	22	31	18	22	20	25	25	1	4
733 Fabrication & repair of pens, pencils, & office & artists' materials, n.e.c.			10	10	10	10	10	10	15			
735 Fabrication & repair of jewelry, n.e.c.	7		6	6			11	9	9	21		
739 Fabrication & repair of products made from assorted materials, n.e.c.		6*	5*	5*	16*							

Table 8

UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS LAST DAY EACH MONTH 1976
TAUNTON, MASSACHUSETTS (Continued)

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
74 PAINTING, DECORATING, & RELATED OCCUPATIONS	1	1	1		3	3	3	5	6	2		
75 FABRICATION & REPAIR OF PLASTICS, SYNTHETICS, RUBBER, & RELATED PRODUCTS	12	9					1		1			
754 Fabrication & repair of miscellaneous plastic products	12*	9*										
76 FABRICATION & REPAIR OF WOOD PRODUCTS	1	1	1	1		1	3	3		4		1
77 FABRICATION & REPAIR OF SAND, STONE, CLAY, & GLASS PRODUCTS						1					1	1
78 FABRICATION & REPAIR OF TEXTILE, LEATHER, & RELATED PRODUCTS	238	299	436	456	444	400	407	348	276	262	127	108
781 Laying out, marking, cutting, & punching, n.e.c.	10			9	8		7	12	10	10		
782 Handsewing, mending, embroidering, knitting, & related work, n.e.c.			6		5							
785 Tailoring & dressmaking	42	46			6	5		6	6			
786 Machine sewing, garment	16	44*	184*	170*	166*	170*	181	144	127	105	57	39
787 Machine sewing, nongarment	164*	173	223*	263	255	211	201	175	121	137	69	66
788 Fabrication & repair of footwear						5	9	8	8	6		
789 Fabrication & repair of textiles, leather, & related products, n.e.c.							5					
79 BENCH WORK OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.							4	2				
STRUCTURAL WORK	64	47	73	104	136	139	102	129	89	115	64	36
80 METAL FABRICATING, N.E.C.	7	17	10	11	10	12	13	11	7	5	9	8*
801 Fitting, bolting, screwing, & rel. work		6										
804 Sheet metal work		7	5	6	7	7	5	6				
806 Transportation equipment assembling & related work							6					
807 Body work, transportation equipment			5						5		9	
81 WELDERS, FLAME CUTTERS, & RELATED WORK	19	18	4		2	5	9	6	2	10	15	2
810 Arc welding	7	9					5					
814 Brazing, braze-welding, & soldering	12	9								5	11	
82 ELECTRICAL ASSEMBLING, INSTALLING, & REPAIRING	3	2	5	5	7	8	8	12	15	10	7	3
827 Large household appliances & similar commercial & industrial equipment assembly, installation, & repair									8			
828 Electrical & electronic product fabrication, installation, & rep., n.e.c.				5*	5*							

Table 8
UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS LAST DAY EACH MONTH 1976
TAUNTON, MASSACHUSETTS (Continued)

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
84 PAINTING, PLASTERING, WATERPROOFING, CEMENTING, & RELATED		2		2	6	9	7	12	12	7		6
840 Construction & maintenance painting & related work						6		9	10	6		6
85 EXCAVATING, GRADING, PAVING, & RELATED	27	7	5	54	25	16	10	20	20	19	11	2
850 Excavating, grading, & related work	27	7		53	22	13	7	18	19	18	10	
86 CONSTRUCTION OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.	7	1	45	20	68	47	20	22	17	21	17	11
860 Carpentry & related work	5		41	17*	60	28	17	14	11	17	11	9
862 Plumbing, gas fitting, steam fitting, & related work					5							
869 Misc. construction work, n.e.c.						14						
89 STRUCTURAL WORK OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.	1		4	12	18	42	35	46	16	43	5	4
899 Misc. structural work, n.e.c.				12	18	41*	34	46	15	42	5*	
MISCELLANEOUS WORK	28	27	101	65	86	53	118	182	106	85	31	18
90 MOTOR FREIGHT	3	1	2	3	1	2	8	21	5	9	3	3
905 Heavy truck driving								15	5			
906 Light truck driving								5		7		
91 TRANSPORTATION OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.	7	9	14	15	17	1	15	13	8	6	6	3
913 Passenger transportation, n.e.c.							9					
914 Pumping & pipeline transportation				6								
915 Parking lot & related service work		5		6	12			7				
919 Misc. transportation work, n.e.c.			6					6			5	
92 PACKAGING & MATERIALS HANDLING	7	12	77	37	53	42	85	128	88	67	19	18
920 Packaging			6		22*	8	24	47*	35	29	10	
922 Materials moving & storing, n.e.c.		7	62	24	26	26	26	33	17	17*	8	
929 Packaging & materials handling, n.e.c.			9	10	5	8	35	48	36	21		
93 OCCUPATIONS IN EXTRACTION OF MINERALS							1					
94 OCCUPATIONS IN LOGGING									1			
95 PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION OF UTILITIES	5	3	4	5	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3
96 AMUSEMENT, RECREATION, & MOTION PICTURE OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.	4							15			1	
962 Motion picture production, n.e.c.								9				
964 Theatrical & related entertainment production, n.e.c.								6				

Table 8

UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS LAST DAY EACH MONTH 1976
TAUNTON, MASSACHUSETTS (Continued)

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
97 GRAPHIC ART WORK	2	2	4	5	12	4	6	2	2		7	1
977 Bookbinding & related work					10						7	
GRAND TOTAL	1,006	982	1,825	1,868	1,920	1,823	2,005	2,491	1,834	1,569	921	958

* Includes out-of-state openings.

IVA. Employment Outlook by Occupation to 1985

Net annual demand by occupation is the sum of the demand arising from industry growth and the demand generated for replacement of workers who leave the labor force because of death, **retirement and other temporary separations from the** labor force*. In the Fall River Labor Market Area, the eleven year growth component is expected to generate some 2,500 new jobs, an increase of some 4.6 percent over the 11 year forecast period. Demand arising from separations will be more than ten times greater. In other words, some 25,500 additional workers will be required for replacement needs over the forecast period.

On an annual basis, some 230 or 9 percent of labor demand will be the result of industry growth, while some 91 percent (2,300) will result from separations from the labor force. Statewide, comparable figures show that openings due to growth will represent some 14.9 percent of annual labor demand, and openings from separations, the remaining 85.1 percent.

Knowing that annual demand is the sum of the growth and the replacement need components, the following discussion first analyzes expanding occupations and then looks at occupations, that, as a result of high replacement needs, will result in large number of openings.

The most rapid growth in the 1974-1985 period will occur in the crafts and kindred workers division (+12.01 percent). New job openings in this division will be especially prominent in the following occupations: plumbers and pipefitters (+29.4 percent), air conditioning and refrigeration mechanics (+28.6 percent), electricians and apprentices (+26.7 percent) and other construction craftsmen in general. Overall, employment gains in crafts and kindred occupations will represent over 38.1 percent of expected new jobs. By 1985, crafts occupation will account for over 15.6 percent of all employment in the Labor Market Area, as opposed to the 1974 level of 14.6 percent.

The next largest growth rate, not numerical increase, is expected in the sales workers division (41.96 percent). It is projected that this division will increase its share of employment in the LMA from 5.46 percent in 1974 to 5.84 percent in 1985.

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* Temporary separation from the labor force are particularly important in estimating separation rates for women who leave during child bearing years.

The managers, officials and proprietors division will exhibit an 11.95 percent increase over 1974. In absolute numbers, it will post an increase of some 500 and increase its share of employment in the Labor Market Area from 7.45 percent in 1974 to 7.98 percent in 1985. Contradicting national and state trends, the clerical division is not expected to be the fastest growing group in the 1974-1985 period in the Labor Market Area. Statewide, employment in this division is expected to increase by some 14.0 percent by 1985 or at an annual rate of some 1.27 percent, while in the Fall River LMA the corresponding figures are 10.09 percent by 1985 and an annual growth rate of 0.92 percent.

Within the division, prospects are particularly promising in the stenography, typing and secretarial occupations, which will post a 21.07 percent increase by 1985, nearly equalling the 21.68 percent gain forecast for the State. The "other" clerical workers occupation, however, is not expected to grow at the same pace as the state (9.19 percent versus 12.08 percent by 1985) while still gaining some 500 additional jobs during the forecast period.

Overall, the clerical division will account for a total of some 750 new jobs by 1985, or 29.5 percent of expected employment growth in the Labor Market Area.

Employment in the services division, fueled by a rising demand for hospital and other medical health care services, is expected to increase by some 550 or 8.3 percent by 1985. The need for persons in health-related occupations, particularly practical nurses, nurses aides and orderlies, will increase by some 350 or 25.1 percent. Overall, the services division will account for nearly 21.5 percent of the projected growth in the labor market area.

Growth in the professional, technical and kindred divisions will be substantial over the 1974-1985 period. However, the 7.64 percent increase in the labor market area is far below the 13.1 percent increase projected in this division for the State.

Three major groups in this division are expected to grow at more than double the rate of the division as a whole. They are writers, artists and entertainers (+24.8 percent), health technologists and technicians (+20.43 percent)and engineers, science technicians (+18.29 percent).

The transport operatives division is projected to gain by some 6.6 percent by 1985. Major gains will be posted in the delivery and route workers group (+11.96 percent) and forklift, tow operators (+14.3 percent).

Table 9

Occupational Requirements for
Fall River Labor Market Area
1974-1985

All Occupationa	Employment			Annual Labor Demand 1970-1974			Annual Labor Demand 1974-1985		
	1970	1974	1985	Total	Growth	Separation	Total	Due to Growth	Due to Separation
All Occupations	55,561	55,013	57,541	2,102	-133	2,235	2,552	230	2,322
Professional, Technical and Kindred	4,668	4,868	5,240	252	50	202	258	34	224
Managers	3,624	4,100	4,590	241	119	122	185	45	141
Sales	2,976	3,002	3,361	129	7	122	164	33	131
Clerical	7,325	7,475	8,229	454	+ 37	417	525	69	457
Crafts and Kindred	7,546	8,025	8,989	305	130	175	286	88	199
Operatives	19,093	17,217	16,420	297	-469	766	651	-72	723
Service	6,548	6,514	7,117	346	7	339	412	49	363
Laborers exc. Farm	3,335	3,294	3,290	56	- 10	66	67	- 0	68
Farmers and Farm Laborers	446	458	305	21	3	18	2	-14	16

Table 10

Preliminary Employment Projections Program
Fall River Labor Market Area Massachusetts-R.I.
Employment by Selected Occupational Divisions and Groups

All Occupations	1970	1974	Estimate 1985 Employment	Amount Change 1974-1985	Percent Change 1974-1985
Professional, Technical and Kindred	4,668	4,868	5,240	372	7.6
Engineers Technicians	441	328	358	30	9.1
Engineers, Science Technicians	449	328	388	60	18.3
Medical Workers exc. Technicians	900	938	1,049	111	11.8
Health Technologists and Technicians	203	235	283	48	+20.4
Teachers	1,473	1,774	1,673	-101	- 5.7
Writers, Artists, Entertainers	217	241	308	67	+24.8
Other Professional, Technical	985	1,024	1,181	157	15.3
Managers, Officials, Propriators	3,624	4,100	4,590	490	11.9
Buyers, Sales, Loan Officers	731	783	949	166	21.2
Administrators Pub. Ins.	343	401	474	73	18.2
Other Managers, Officials, Proprietors	2,550	2,916	3,167	251	8.6
Sales Workers	2,976	3,002	3,361	359	12.0
Clerical Workers	7,325	7,475	8,229	754	10.1
Steno, Typists Secretaries	1,633	km623	1,965	342	21.1
Office Machine Operators	293	311	214	- 91	31.2
Other Clerical Workers	5,307	5,541	6,050	509	9.2
Crafts and Kindred Workers	7,546	8,025	8,989	+964	12.0
Carpenters and Apprentices	991	1,022	1,692	170	+16.6
Electricians and Apprentices	296	385	488	103	26.7
Painters and Apprentices	414	524	506	- 18	- 3.4
Plumbers, Pipefitters and Apprentices	258	330	427	+ 97	+29.4
Other Construction Crafts	404	494	612	118	+23.9

Table 10

Preliminary Employment Projections Program
Fall River Labor Market Area Massachusetts- R.I.
Employment by Selected Occupational Divisions and Groups
(cont.)

All Occupations	1970	1974	Estimate 1985 Employment	Amount Change 1974-1985	Percent Change 1974-1985
Metal Working Crafts Workers	526	522	576	54	10.3
Blue Collar Worker Supvs. NEC	1,312	1,277	1,463	186	14.6
Air Conditioning, Heating Refrig. Mechanics	84	140	180	40	28.6
Auto Mechanics and Apprentices	591	611	690	79	12.9
Heavy Equipment Mechanics	385	405	437	32	7.9
Other Mechanics	635	690	764	74	10.7
Printing Trade Crafts	268	274	306	32	11.6
Transport Public Crafts	264	321	332	11	3.4
Other Crafts	1,118	1,030	1,016	- 14	1.4
Operatives exc. Transport	17,335	15,502	14,591	-911	- 5.9
Semiskilled Metal Working	582	560	593	+ 33	+ 5.9
Semiskilled Textile	1,421	1,536	1,350	-186	-12.1
Semiskilled Packing Inspecting	1,547	1,492	1,751	+259	+17.4
Assemblers	534	455	503	+ 48	10.6
Clothing Ironers and Pressers	776	619	390	-219	-37.0
Cutting Operations NEC	765	693	644	- 49	- 7.1
Dyers	354	406	491	+ 85	20.9
Sewers and Stitchers	5,550	5,084	4,637	-447	8.8
Miscellaneous Machine Operatives	1,763	1,739	1,574	-165	7.4
Other Operatives	4,043	2,918	2,658	-260	8.9
Transport Operatives	1,758	1,715	1,829	+114	+ 6.6
Bus Drivers	138	155	152	- 3	-19.4
Delivery and Routeworkers	592	577	646	+ 69	+12.0
Forklift, Tow Operators	178	182	208	+ 26	+14.3
Truck Drivers	777	736	757	+ 21	+ 2.9
Other Transport Operatives	73	65	66	+ 1	+ 1.5

Table 10

Preliminary Employment Projections Program
Fall River Labor Market Area Massachusetts-R.I.
Employment by Selected Occupational Divisions and Groups
(cont.)

All Occupations	1970	1974	Estimate 1985 Employment	Amount Change 1974-1985	Percent Change 1974-1985
Service Workers	6,548	6,574	7,117	+543	+ 8.3
Cleaning Service Workers	1,292	1,260	1,350	+ 90	+ 7.1
Food Service Workers	1,916	1,957	2,104	+147	+ 7.5
Health Service Workers	1,382	1,415	1,770	+355	+25.1
Personal Service Workers	642	692	728	+ 36	+ 5.2
Protective and Service Workers	1,092	1,080	1,065	- 15	- 1.4
Private Household Workers	224	170	100	- 70	-41.2
Laborers except Farm	3,335	3,294	3,290	- 4	- 0.1
Carpenter, Helpers	273	209	190	- 19	- 9.1
Construction Laborers exc. Carpenter Helpers	1,052	1,021	1,071	+ 50	+ 4.9
Freight Material Handlers	413	389	392	+ 3	+ 0.8
Gardeners, Groundskeeper exc. Farm	217	252	283	+ 31	+12.3
Stock Handlers	585	641	609	- 32	5.0
Other Laborers	795	782	745	- 37	4.7
Farmers and Farm Workers	446	458	305	-153	-33.4

The laborers division is expected to remain virtually unchanged during the 1974-1985 period. Within the division, however, different trends will be experienced. Carpenter helpers and stock handling occupations, for example, will experience declines, while occupation such as construction laborers and gardeners will register minor gains. Overall, this division's share of employment, in the labor market area will drop from 5.99 percent in 1974 to 5.72 percent in 1985.

The two remaining divisions should show a contraction in employment. A significant dampening of demand for semiskilled textile operatives and operatives in the apparel industry is expected. Reduction in the sewers and stitchers occupations, for example, will account for nearly a 450 job loss or about 50.0 percent of the overall decline in the operatives division. The farmers and farm workers division, following slight improvement in the 1970-1974 period, is also projected to decline significantly during the forecast period.

Table 11
Employment Projections
Program By Broad Occupational Groups

All Occupations	1970	1974	1985	Annual Labor Demand 1974-1985 Total	Due to Growth	Due to Separations
Total-All Occupations	55,561	55,013	57,591	2,552	230	2,322
White Collar	18,593	19,445	21,420	1,134	179	955
Blue Collar	29,974	28,536	28,699	1,004	16	988
Services	6,548	6,574	7,117	412	49	363
Farmers and Farm Workers	446	458	305	2	-14	16

Annual Replacement Needs

While the 1974 to 1985 occupational trends indicate the projected growth patterns by job group, growth, as was discussed in the previous sections, is not the sole determinant of annual labor demand in an occupation. Manpower planners should give equal consideration to the number of openings that result from labor force separations, that is, the replacement needs

in an occupation. In the case of the Fall River Labor Market Area, openings from labor force separations will account for 91 percent of annual labor demand. The following table provides the expected number of annual openings resulting from separations in the major occupational divisions and selected occupational groups.

Table 12
Annual Average Number of Job
Openings Due to Labor Force Separations
Fall River Labor Market Area 1974-1985

All Occupations	Openings Due to Labor Force Separations
Professional, Technical and Kindred	224
Engineers Technical	6
Engineers, Science Technicians	7
Medical Workers, exc. Technicians	55
Registered Nurses	39
Health Technologists and Technicians	16
Teachers	89
Elementary	49
Secondary	23
Other Professional and Techical	51
Managers, Officials, Proprietors	141
Buyers, Sales, Loan Managers	26
Administrators Public Inspectors	18
Other Managers, Officials, Proprietors	96
Sales Workers	131
Clerical Workers	457
Secretaries, Legal Medical, Other	83
Stenographers, Typists	51
Office Machine Operators	16
Bank Tellers	18
Billing Clerks	10
Bookkeepers	56
Cashiers	50
File Clerks	11
Shipping, Receiving Clerks	13
Stock Clerks	12
Telephone Operators	32
Other Clerical Workers	104

Table 12

Annual Average Number of Job (continued)
Openings Due to Labor Force Separations
Fall River Labor Market Area 1974-1985

All Occupations	Openings Due to Labor Force Separations
Crafts and Kindred Workers	199
Construction Crafts	65
Carpenters and Apprentices	27
Painters and Apprentices	14
Other Construction Crafts	24
Blue Collar Supervisor, NEC	36
Metal Working Craft Workers	12
Mechanics, Repairers Installers	37
Printing Trade Craft Workers	9
Other Crafts and Kindred Workers	40
Operatives	723
Operatives exc. Transp.	691
Semiskilled Metal Working	15
Semiskilled Textile	66
Spinners, Twisters Winders	22
Other Textile Operatives	44
Semiskilled, Packing, Inspecting	76
Other Operatives exc. Trasport	535
Assemblers	21
Clothing Ironers, Pressers	24
Cutting Operatives NEC	26
Sewers and Stitchers	300
Miscellaneous Machine Operatives	47
All Other Operatives	117
Transport Equipment Operatives	33
Service Workers	363
Cleaning Service Workers	68
Food Service Workers	96
Health Service Workers	107
Nurses Aides, Orderlies	52
Practical Nurses	39
Other Health Workers	16

Table 12

Annual Average Number of Job(continued)
Openings Due to Labor Force Separations
Fall River Labor Market Area 1974-1985

All Occupations	Openings Due to Labor Force Sepzrations
Personal Service Workers	43
Hairdressers Cosmetologist	25
Other Personal Services	18
Protective Service Workers	36
Guards	22
Other Protective Service Workers	14
Private Household Workers	12
Laborers exc. Farms	68
Construction Laborers	15
Gardeners, Groundkeepers	10
Stock Handlers	11
Other Laborers	32
Farmers and Lawn Workers	16

V. Recent Trends in Unemployment

At mid-January 1977 total unemployment in the Fall River Labor Market Area stood at 6,900 or 9.7 percent of the labor force. Based on these preliminary figures, this represents an increase of 200 from the mid-December 1976 level of 6,700 and the highest level of unemployment since July 1976. In terms of the unemployment rate, the 9.7 percent represents an increase of four-tenths of one percentage point from the previous month level of 9.3 percent. Here again, the unemployment rate is the highest recorded since July 1976.

When compared to a year ago the current unemployment rate is 2.1 percentage points less than that recorded in January 1976. Total unemployment is also down by 1,900 from last year's level, (8,800 vs 6,900). While the extent of this decline is significant, the picture that is presented when compared to the other major Labor Market Areas is not as optimistic.

For example, in January 1976, the Fall River Labor Market Area had the fifth highest unemployment rate in the state (See Table 13). This year in January Fall River was ranked third highest. A complete reversal of the 1975-1976 trend and clearly indicating that the economic recovery in the area is lagging.

Table 13

Unemployment Rates for Major Labor Market Areas
Comparison and Ranking for
January 1976 and 1977

Labor Market Area SMSA	January 1976		January 1977	
	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank
New Bedford	15.6	1	11.5	1
Lawrence-Haverhill	15.1	2	9.8	2
Lowell	13.2	3	8.9	4
Brockton	12.1	4	8.6	5
Fall River	11.8	5	9.7	3
Springfield-Chicopee Holyoke	11.6	6	7.2	7
Worcester	11.3	7	7.0	8
Boston	10.8	8	7.3	6

In addition to the jobless rates, the unemployment figures also support this analysis. As the following table indicates, total unemployment in the Fall River Labor Market Area showed the smallest (-21.6 percent) over-the-year decline among the major areas in the state and is also well below the decrease registered for the state as a whole. This again points to the slow economic progress being made in the area.

Table 14

January 1976 and 1977 Comparison of
Unemployment for the State and
Major Labor Market Area's (in 000's)

Labor Market Area SMSA	Unemployment January 1976	Unemployment January 1977	Amount Change	Percent Change
Massachusetts	322.4	214.6	-107.8	-33.4
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke	31.3	18.9	- 12.4	-39.6
Worcester	21.4	13.0	- 8.4	-39.3
Lawrence-Haverhill	19.8	12.1	- 7.7	-38.9
Lowell	14.0	9.1	- 4.9	-35.0
Boston	144.9	95.0	- 49.9	-34.4
Brockton	9.3	6.6	- 2.7	-29.0
New Bedford	12.6	9.0	- 3.6	-28.6
Fall River	8.8	6.9	- 1.9	-21.6

Table 14 shows that the Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke Labor Market Area registered the greatest drop (39.6 percent) and in general that the western part of the state has experienced the largest over-the-year gains. It also shows that Southeastern Massachusetts, including the Brockton SMSA, the New Bedford LMA and the Fall River Labor Market Area, is lagging behind the state as a whole.

Another way of analysing the situation is to determine the proportion of Fall River residents that are unemployed in relation to the state totals, this is depicted in the following table which shows that in January 1977, a greater proportion of unemployed in Massachusetts resided in Fall River Labor Market Area than in January 1976. The 1976 figures show that in January of that year approximately 2.7 percent of Massachusetts unemployed were Fall River Labor Market Area residents, whereas this year (1977) the proportion was 3.2 percent, a jump of 0.5 percent.

Table 15

Unemployment by Major Labor Market Areas as a Percent of State Unemployment January 1976 and 1977(in 000's)

Area	January 1976		January 1977	
	Unemployment	Percent	Unemployment	Percent
Massachusetts	322.4	100.0	214.6	100.0
Boston SMSA	144.9	44.9	95.0	44.2
Western Mass.	52.7	16.3	31.9	14.9
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke	31.3	9.7	18.9	8.8
Worcester	21.4	6.6	13.0	6.1
Northeastern Mass.	33.8	10.5	21.2	9.9
Lawrence-Haverhill	19.8	6.1	12.1	5.6
Lowell	14.0	4.4	9.1	4.2
Southeastern Mass.	30.7	9.5	22.5	10.5
Brockton	9.3	2.9	6.6	3.1
Fall River	8.8	2.7	6.9	3.2
New Bedford	12.6	3.9	9.0	4.2

This means that the unemployed population in the area is not declining as fast as the rest of the state, and it is finding it more difficult to obtain employment.

This also holds true for Southeastern Massachusetts where the unemployed share of the state rose from 9.5 percent in 1976 to 10.5 percent in 1977.

Table 16

Totally Unemployed Non-Trex Claimants
Benefit Payments by Industry
January 1975-January 1976 and 1977

Industry	January 1975			January 1976			January 1977		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing	59.8	42.2	86.0	30.6	20.6	57.6	46.9	34.0	74.9
Textiles	15.7	17.3	13.2	5.8	5.5	6.6	15.7	18.1	10.4
Apparel	27.7	6.0	59.9	13.5	2.9	41.6	20.0	4.0	54.7
Nonmanufacturing	37.3	54.2	12.2	57.1	67.4	29.5	46.0	58.7	18.5
Agricultural, Mining and Fisheries	1.3	2.2	0.0	2.8	3.8	0.0	3.0	4.3	0.1
Construction	21.4	35.5	0.4	32.1	43.3	2.0	25.2	36.6	0.5
Wholesale & Retail	7.7	8.3	6.7	10.2	9.8	11.3	11.2	10.8	12.5
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	1.0	0.8	1.4	2.4	1.8	3.9	1.2	1.1	1.5
Services	3.0	3.1	2.9	7.0	5.6	10.8	5.1	5.8	3.7
Government Covered	2.9	4.3	0.8	2.6	3.1	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.2
Industry Not Available	2.9	3.6	1.8	12.3	12.0	12.9	7.1	7.3	6.6

Source: Special Industry Report for Survey Month January 1975, 1976 and 1977.

Table 17

Civilian Labor Force, Total Employment, Total Unemployment and Unemployment Rates for 1976. Fall River, Massachusetts - Rhode Island Labor Market Area

	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employment	Total Unemployment	Unemployed Percent of Labor Force
1976				
January	74,500	65,700	8,800	11.8
February	73,900	65,600	8,300	11.2
March	74,100	66,100	8,000	10.8
April	73,800	66,600	7,200	9.8
May	73,600	66,800	6,800	9.2
June	73,400	66,700	6,700	9.1
July	71,500	64,300	7,200	10.1
August	72,000	65,900	6,100	8.5
September	72,900	66,300	6,600	9.0
October	72,300	66,200	6,100	8.4
November	71,800	65,700	6,100	8.5
December	72,100	65,400	6,700	9.3
Annual Average	73,000	65,900	7,100	9.7

VI. Characteristics of Individuals in Need of Employment and Training Services

The projected fiscal year 1978 annual average unemployment rate for the Fall River LMA is 8.5 percent of the labor force. This means that on the average 6,365 persons will be unemployed in the LMA. The breakout by sex is as follows: 4,052 males and 2,313 females. A more complete breakout (i.e. by age, sex, and race) is given in Table 18 which follows.

The projected fiscal year 1978 rate is 0.4 percentage points higher than the statewide projection of 8.1 percent for the same period. In both cases, the projected figures will show significant improvement over the 1976 annual averages. Statewide the 1976 annual average unemployment rate was 9.5 percent, this means a projected drop of 1.4 percentage points by 1978. The Fall River Labor Market Area will also experience a reduction, 9.7 in 1976 to 8.5 in 1978, of 1.2 percentage points.

Additional planning data projections for the Fall River Labor Market Area are depicted in Table 19. Data includes the projected number of persons employed part time for economic reasons, projected number of different individuals that will be unemployed during the fiscal year and the estimated number of economically disadvantaged persons.

The first two sections are broken out by male/female and white/nonwhite status. The third section is given by race/ethnic group and includes separate breakouts for whites, blacks, other and Spanish.

The data on the employed part-time for economic reasons was developed by multiplying the independently derived total employment estimate for each category by given national factors of persons at work on part-time status for economic reasons. Included in this classification are persons who are working less than 35 hours per week as a result of economic conditions.

The data on the number of different individuals projected to be unemployed during the target year was developed using U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) guidelines. Some 19,100 different individuals are expected to be unemployed in fiscal year 1978.

The section on the economically disadvantaged, again using DOL guidelines, shows a total of 11,411 persons in this classification.

Table 18

Characteristics of the Unemployed
Fall River Labor Market Area
Projected Fiscal Year 1978 Average

Age	White Male		Nonwhite Male	
	Number Unemployed	Rate	Number Unemployed	Rate
Total	4,017	9.7	35	12.0
16-19	481	10.9	NA	NA
20-24	746	14.8	NA	NA
25-34	1,017	11.3	NA	NA
35-44	514	7.6	NA	NA
45-64	1,091	7.4	NA	NA
65 and over	168	11.7	NA	NA

Table 18(continued)

Age	White Female		Nonwhite Female	
	Number Unemployed	Rate	Number Unemployed	Rate
Total	2,299	7.0	14	8.2
16-19	373	8.7	NA	NA
20-24	317	7.0	NA	NA
25-34	414	6.6	NA	NA
35-44	204	3.9	NA	NA
45-64	893	7.7	NA	NA
65 and over	98	9.0	NA	NA

Table 19

Additional Planning Data Projections
Fall River Labor Market Area
Projected Fiscal Year 1978 Average

Employed Part Time for Economic Reasons

Category	Total Employment	Part Time Employment for Economic Reasons
Total	68,579	2,969
White Male	37,436	1,310
White Female	30,729	1,629
Nonwhite Male	257	16
Nonwhite Female	157	14

Number of Individuals Unemployed During the Year

Category	Number
Total	19,095
White Male	12,051
White Female	6,897
Nonwhite Male	105
Nonwhite Female	42

Economically Disadvantaged (18 and over)

Category	Number
Total	11,541
White	11,407
Black	38
Other	96
Spanish	5

a. Barriers to Employment of the Disadvantaged

In general, most of the disadvantaged have no marketable skills. During a period where surplus labor exists in many occupations, disadvantaged workers find themselves in competition with high skilled and better trained workers for existing jobs. Because there is such a dearth of employment opportunities, the jobs usually taken by the disadvantaged are being filled by someone overqualified. Some of the problems which have plagued the disadvantaged for sometime are listed below.

(1) Lack of Suitable Training and Experience: Though jobs are listed on Job Bank at the local office, applicants find that their qualifications and experience do not match up with the available job orders. Those positions for which the applicant is suited may be of the low-skilled, low-paying variety often times coupled with poor working conditions and little chance for advancement.

(2) Language Barrier: One of the main barriers to employment of disadvantaged workers in the Fall River LMA is a lack of knowledge of the English language. An ability to communicate effectively is most vital if one is to compete for worthwhile jobs. This problem is of particular concern to the large segment of the population who are Portuguese immigrants. Many live in ethnic neighborhoods where everyone speaks the same language, and there is little motivation to learn English. Non-English speaking residents become dependent on relatives or friends for community and social service information. Lack of proficiency in English hampers their ability to learn new skills thereby expanding their job prospects. Efforts have been taken by local employers to hire supervisory personnel proficient in both English and Portuguese.

(3) Low Levels of Educational Attainment: Of the total population in the Fall River LMA 25 years of age or older, 62.2 percent had less than a high school education. The median number of school years completed was 9.5 for LMA residents and only 8.8 for those living in the city of Fall River. The state figure was 12.2 and the national average was 12.0. Interestingly, the educational level of males was slightly lower than that of females, 9.4 years versus 9.6.

(4) Age: The expansion of the older population and the problems they face in seeking full or part-time employment has been a growing concern in recent years. According to the 1970 U.S. Census, over 36 percent of the population is over 45 years of age. Projected fiscal year 1978 also shows over 36 percent of the population in this age group. Many older workers face longer duration of unemployment

because they do not possess the needed skills to make themselves attractive candidates for employment. The group of older job seekers includes not only the discharged and laid off but also reentrants into the labor force whose skills are often obsolete.

(5) Transportation: There is a decided lack of suitable public transportation that would link residents of the city of Fall River with surrounding communities.

VII. Labor Supply/Demand Imbalances

As of February 2, 1976 there were 1,006 unfilled job openings listed on Taunton Job Bank for the Southeastern Region. Over 29 percent of these openings were in the fabrication and repair of textile and leather products and consisted of job openings for sewing machine operators and stitchers in the garment industry. Clerical and sales positions, the next largest group, accounted for 23.6 percent of the openings. Data for the Fall River office area revealed 276 job openings listed locally. Again the largest number of openings were in benchwork occupations which accounted for 51 percent of locally available and unfilled openings. Clerical and sales positions, as was the case in the region, were the second largest group accounting for some 16 percent of the openings.

Overall, in the labor market area, there were some 16 applicants for each unfilled opening listed in the area in January 1976 (See Table 21). The tables that follow provide additional information on applicants to jobs ratios for selected months in the LMA.

Table 20

Ratios of ESARS Applicants to
Unfilled Job Openings on Job Bank
January 1976

Occupational Category	Applicants on Fall River ESARS(SMSA)	Taunton Job Bank Orders	Applicants Orders
Total	4,393	1,006	4.4
Professional, Technical, Managerial Occupation	493	139	3.5
Clerical Occupation	933	236	4.0
Services Occupation	476	151	3.2
Farming Occupation	77	2	38.5
Processing Occupation	178	8	22.5
Machine Trades Occupation	355	83	4.3
Benchwork Occupation	475	295	1.6
Structural Occupation	604	64	9.4
Miscellaneous	802	28	28.6

Table 21

Ratios of ESARS Applicants to Unfilled Job Openings on Job Bank January 1976

Occupational Category	Applicants on Fall River ESARS(SMSA)	Fall River Area Orders	Applicants Orders
Total	4,393	276	15.9
Professional, Technical, Managerial Occupations	493	9	54.8
Clerical Occupation	933	44	21.2
Service Occupation	476	38	12.5
Farming Occupation	77	0	--
Processing Occupation	178	1	17.8
Machine Trades Occupation	355	10	35.5
Benchwork Occupation	475	141	3.7
Structural Occuaption	604	29	20.8
Miscellaneous Occupations	802	4	200.0

Table 22

Ratios of ESARS Applicants to Unfilled Job Openings on Job Bank September 1976

Occupational Category	Applicants on Fall River ESARS(SMSA)	Taunton Job Bank Orders	Applicants Orders
Total	4,596	1,834	2.5
Professional, Technical, Managerial Occupations	597	277	2.2
Clerical Occupation	885	172	5.1
Service Occupation	613	418	1.5
Farming Occupation	46	186	0.2
Processing Occupation	145	35	4.1
Machine Trades Occupation	342	186	1.8
Benchmark Occupation	506	365	1.4
Structural Occupation	531	89	6.0
Miscellaneous Occupations	931	106	8.8

Table 23

Ratios of ESARS Applicants to Unfilled Job Openings on Job Bank September 1976

Occupational Category	Applicants on Fall River ESARS(SMSA)	Fall River Area Orders	Applicants Orders
Total	4,596	255	18.0
Professional, Technical and Managerial	597	5	119.0
Clerical Occupation	885	24	36.9
Service Occupation	613	46	13.3
Farming Occupation	46	7	6.6
Processing Occupation	145	5	29.0
Machine Trades Occupation	342	12	28.5
Benchwork Occupation	506	150	3.4
Structural Occupation	531	5	106.2
Miscellaneous Occupation	931	1	93.1

Table 24

Ratios of ESARS Applicants to Unfilled Job Openings on Job Bank January 1977

Occupational Category	Applicants on Fall River ESARS(SMSA)	Fall River Area Orders	Applicants Orders
Total	5,186	91	57.0
Professional, Technical and Managerial Occ.	526	4	131.5
Clerical Occupation	1,020	12	85.0
Service Occupation	687	11	62.4
Farming Occupation	75	0	--
Processing Occupation	167	4	41.7
Machine Trade Occupation	420	2	21.0
Benchwork Occupation	662	54	12.6
Structural Occupation	573	2	28.6
Miscellaneous Occupation	1,056	2	52.8

Table 25

Ratios of ESARS Applicants to Unfilled Job Openings on Job Bank January 1977

Occupational Category	Applicants on Fall River ESARS(SMSA)	Taunton Job Bank Orders	Applicants Orders
Total	5,186	811	5.8
Professional, Technical and Managerial Occ.	526	243	2.2
Clerical Occupation	1,020	174	5.9
Service Occupation	687	126	5.5
Farming Occupation	75	17	4.4
Processing Occupation	167	19	8.8
Machine Trades Occupation	420	105	4.0
Benchwork Occupation	662	155	4.3
Structural Occupation	573	30	19.1
Miscellaneous Occupation	1,056	22	48.0

VIII. Local Office ESARS Activity

The following tables 26-29 provide a comparison of selected employment office activities for July to December 1975 and 1976.

Table 26 depicts the number and type of characteristic for new and renewal applicants at the local office.

Table 27 provides an occupational breakout of the number of filled job openings during the second half of 1975 and 1976.

Table 28 provides a comparison by selected applicant characteristics of the type of individuals placed by the local office.

Table 29 compares the 1975 and 1976 hourly wage rates for filled openings at the local office.

Table 26

Renewal and New Applicants
Fall River Office (ES) Comparison
July-December 1975 and 1976

	July-December 1976		July-December 1975	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	6,033	100.0	6,388	100.0
Veterans	982	16.3	842	13.2
Handicapped	131	2.2	110	1.7
Vietnam-Vets.	517	8.6	462	7.2
Minority	135	2.2	114	1.8
UI Claimants	2,757	45.7	2,366	37.0
Economically Disadvantaged	2,204	36.5	1,907	29.8
Women	2,525	41.8	2,927	45.8
Older Workers	1,166	19.3	1,010	15.8
Youth	2,570	42.6	3,033	47.5
Handicapped	320	5.3	361	5.0

Source: ESARS Table 22, Local Office Report MA 5-69
December 1975 and 1976.

Note: Colums may not add up to universe since there are duplicate characteristics.

Table 27

Comparison of Job Openings Filled by Fall River ES Office July-December 1975 and 1976

	July-December 1976		July-December 1975	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	3,224	100.0	3,232	100.0
Professional, Technical and Managerial	27	0.8	20	0.6
Clerical	384	11.9	326	10.1
Sales	47	1.5	302	9.3
Domestic	1	0	0	0
Other Service	739	22.9	499	15.4
Farming, Fishery & Forest.	784	24.3	1,048	32.4
Processing	22	0.7	24	0.7
Machine Trades	32	1.0	45	1.4
Benchwork	123	3.8	201	6.2
Structural	937	29.1	519	16.1
Motor Freight Trans.	64	2.0	15	0.5
Pkg. Material Handling	62	1.9	217	6.7
Other	3	0.1	16	0.5

Source: ESARS Table A7 Local Office Report No. MA5-49B
December 1975 and December 1976

Table 28

Comparison of the Number of Individuals Placed by the Fall River ES Office by Selected Characteristics July-December 1975 and 1976

	July-December 1976		July-December 1975	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,957	100.0	2,209	100.0
Veterans	124	6.3	121	5.5
Minorities	51	2.6	56	2.5
UI Claimants	246	12.6	369	16.7
Economically Disadvantaged	1,021	52.2	1,314	59.5
Women	798	40.8	973	44.1
Older Worker (45 & Over)	90	4.6	171	7.7
Youth (Under 22)	1,593	81.4	1,636	74.1
Handicapped	48	2.5	60	2.7

Source: ESARS Table 22, Local Office Report
MA-5-69 December 1975 and 1976

Table 29

Comparison of Job Openings Filled by Hourly Wage Rates Fall River ES Office July-December 1975 and 1976

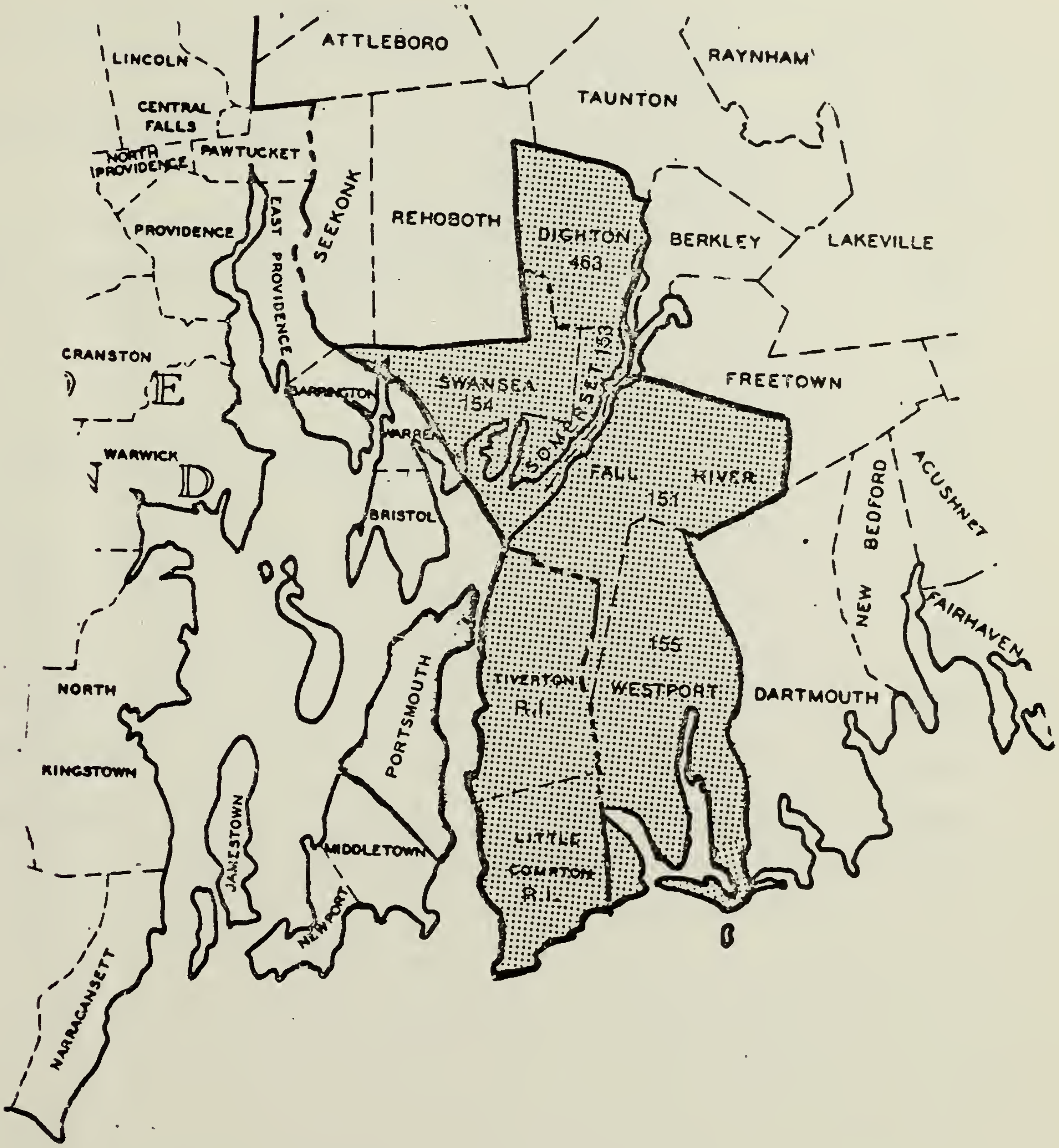
Total	Under $2.10	$2.10-2.29	$2.30-2.49	$2.50-2.99	$3.00-3.49	$3.50-3.99	$4.00-4.49	$4.50 and Over
1975								
3,232	1,064	1,625	148	224	93	39	22	17
Percent 100.0	32.9%	50.3%	4.6%	6.9%	2.9%	1.2%	0.7%	0.5%
1976								
3,224	727	65	1,932	163	246	30	21	31
Percent 100.0	22.6%	2.0%	59.9%	5.1%	7.6%	0.9%	0.7%	1.0%

Source: ESARS Table B07 Local Office Run Report No. MA 5-49B July-December 1975 and 1976.

Note: Minimum Wage Raised to $2.30 Per Hour Effective January 1976

APPENDIX

FALL RIVER LABOR AREA



THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

TABLE I

Comparison of Job Vacancies by Major Occupational Categories

Taunton Job Bank

October 1976 - July 1976

Major Occupational Categories	October 1976		July 1976	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Professional, Technical, & Managerial Work	254	16.2	296	14.8
Clerical & Sales Work	178	11.3	218	10.9
Services	285	18.2	481	24.0
Farming, Fishery, Forestry, & Rel. Work	122	7.8	55	2.7
Processing	20	1.3	36	1.8
Machine Trades	148	9.4	191	9.5
Bench Work	362	23.1	508	25.3
Structural Work	115	7.3	102	5.1
Miscellaneous Work	85	5.4	118	5.9
ALL OPENINGS	1,569	100.0	2,005	100.0

TABLE II

Unfilled Job Openings, By Major Occupational Category And Selected Occupational Groups, Including Related Wage Data

Taunton Job Bank
October 29, 1976

Major Occupational Category Selected Occupational Group	Number Unfilled Openings	WEEKLY WAGE RATE**		
		Low	Median	High
0,1 PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, & MANAGERIAL WORK	254			
00,01 Architecture & Engineering	23			
02 Mathematics & Physical Sciences	16			
020.188 Computer Programmer	7	$153	$180	$288
04 Life Sciences	33			
040.081 Forest Ecologist	7	173	173	173
045.108 Counselor	25	151	185	265
07 Medicine & Health	54			
075.128 Head Nurse	10	191	191	191
079.378 Licensed Practical Nurse	27	130	140	198
09 Education	7			
10 Museum, Library, & Archival Sciences	1			
11 Law & Jurisprudence	1			
14 Art	6			
143.062 Photographer	6	100	100	100
15 Entertainment & Recreation	3			
16 Administrative Specializations	12			
169.168 Administrative Assistant	5	100	160	200
18 Managers & Officials, N.E.C.	57*			
185.168 Assistant Store Manager	41	150	150	150
189.168 Manager Trainee	10	120	132	175
19 Professional, Technical, & Managerial Work	41			
195.108 Social Worker	23	182	182	265
199.384 Research Assistant, Oceanography	6	148	166	230

TABLE II
Unfilled Job Openings (Continued)
Taunton Job Bank
October 29, 1976

Major Occupational Category Selected Occupational Group	Number Unfilled Openings	WEEKLY WAGE RATE**		
		Low	Median	High
2 CLERICAL & SALES WORK	178			
20 Stenography, Typing, Filing, & Related Occupations	61			
201.368 Secretary	10	$ 92	$128	$155
209.388 Clerk Typist	23	92	118	136
21 Computing & Account-Recording	27*			
219.388 General Office Clerk	11	90	100	138
22 Material & Production Recording	9			
23 Information & Message Distribution	6			
24 Miscellaneous Clerical Work	7			
25 Sales Agent, Services	31			
250.258 Sales Representative, Insurance	23	100	170	375
26, 27, 28 Sales Agent & Salesperson, Commodities	23			
289.358 Salesperson, Any Industry	11	92	100	100
29 Merchandising Occupations, Except Salespersons	14			
3 SERVICES	285			
30 Domestic Service	17			
31 Food & Beverage Preparation & Service	35*			
311.878 Waiter/Waitress	14	52 1/	57	84
32 Lodging & Related Service	7			
33 Barbering, Cosmetology, & Rel. Service	5			
35 Miscellaneous Personal Service	157*			
355.878 Nurse Aide	64	80 1/	103	136
359.878 Mental Health Assistant	60	106	128	150

TABLE II
Unfilled Job Openings (Continued)
Taunton Job Bank
October 29, 1976

Major Occupational Category Selected Occupational Group	Number Unfilled Openings	WEEKLY WAGE RATE**		
		Low	Median	High
36 Apparel & Furnishings Service	7			
37 Protective Service	32			
372.868 Security Guard	26	$ 92	$ 98	$153
38 Building & Related Service	25			
381.887 Maintenance Person	16	80 1/	99	124
4 FARMING, FISHERY, FORESTRY, & RELATED WORK	122			
40 Plant Farming	104			
404.887 Farm Hand, Cranberries	66	80 1/	120	120
42 Miscellaneous Farming & Related Work	18			
5 PROCESSING	20			
50 Processing of Metal	2			
51 Ore Refining & Foundry	1			
52 Processing of Food, Tobacco, & Related Products	3			
54 Processing of Petroleum, Coal, Natural & Manufactured Gas & Related Products	2			
55 Chemicals, Plastics, Synthetics, Rubber, Paint, & Related Products	10			
57 Stone, Clay, Glass, & Related Products	1			
58 Leather, Textiles, & Related Products	1			
6 MACHINE TRADES	148			
60 Metal Machining	63			
600.280 Machinist	22	120	160	200
601.280 Tool Maker	15	159	193	260
61 Metalworking Occupations, N.E.C.	19			

TABLE II
Unfilled Job Openings (Continued)
Taunton Job Bank
October 29, 1976

Major Occupational Category Selected Occupational Group	Number Unfilled Openings	WEEKLY WAGE RATE**		
		Low	Median	High
62, 63 Mechanics & Machinery Repairers	19*			
620.281 Automobile Mechanic	10	$120	$180	$200
64 Paperworking	4			
65 Printing	1			
66 Wood Machining	2			
68 Textile	10			
69 Machine Trades Occupations, N.E.C.	30			
690.782 Stitcher, Boot & Shoe	16	92	92	100
690.885 Inner Sole Grader	10	92	96	100
7 BENCH WORK	362			
70 Fabrication, Assembly, & Repair of Metal Products, N.E.C.	36			
700.887 Polisher	16	100	120	200
71 Fabrication & Repair of Scientific & Medical Apparatus, Photographic & Optical Goods, Watches & Clocks, & Related Products	4			
72 Assembly & Repair of Electrical Equip.	29			
726.281 Electronics Assembly Technician	13	114	140	151
73 Fabrication & Repair of Products Made From Assorted Materials	25*			
735.381 Bench Worker	17	92	95	112
74 Painting, Decorating, & Rel. Occupations	2			
76 Fabrication & Repair of Wood Products	4			
78 Fabrication & Repair of Textile, Leather, & Related Products	262			
786.782 Sewing Machine Operator, Garment	88	92	100	140
787.782 Sewing Machine Operator, Nongarment	105	92	103	130

TABLE II
Unfilled Job Openings (Continued)
Taunton Job Bank
October 29, 1976

Major Occupational Category Selected Occupational Group	Number Unfilled Openings	WEEKLY WAGE RATE**		
		Low	Median	High
8 STRUCTURAL WORK	115			
80 Metal Fabricating, N.E.C.	5			
81 Welders, Flame Cutters, & Rel. Work	10			
82 Electrical Assembling, Installing, & Rep.	10			
84 Painting, Plastering, Waterproofing, Cementing, & Related	7*			
85 Excavating, Grading, Paving, & Related	19			
850.887 Maintenance Laborer	18	$132	$138	$157
86 Construction Occupations, N.E.C.	21			
860.381 Carpenter	10	100	160	200
89 Structural Work Occupations, N.E.C.	43			
9 MISCELLANEOUS WORK	85			
90 Motor Freight	9*			
91 Transportation Occupations, N.E.C.	6			
92 Packaging & Materials Handling	67*			
920.887 Hand Packager	20	92	92	122
922.887 Factory Laborer	20	92	97	110
929.887 Material Handler	25	92	116	137
95 Production & Distribution of Utilities	3			
GRAND TOTAL	1,569			

* Includes out-of-state openings.
** Full time openings.
1/ Plus tips, commission, or other fringe benefits.

TABLE III
PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION OF ACTIVE JOB APPLICANTS AND UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY *
October 29, 1976

OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY	% Composition of D.E.S. Active Applicants 1/	% Composition of Unfilled Job Openings 2/	Ratio of Applicants to Openings
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	12/1
Professional, Technical, & Managerial	13.2	16.2	9/1
Clerical & Sales Work	23.3	11.3	24/1
Services	14.5	18.2	9/1
Farming, Fishery, & Forestry	1.4	7.8	2/1
Processing	2.7	1.3	25/1
Machine Trades	7.8	9.4	10/1
Bench Work	9.6	23.1	5/1
Structural Work	12.2	7.3	19/1
Miscellaneous Work	15.3	5.4	33/1

1/ Source: Table 96, ESARS, October 30, 1976.

2/ Open Order Job Bank, October 29, 1976.

* ESARS data for the Fall River, New Bedford, and Brockton Labor Areas and the Massachusetts portion of the Pawtucket-Warwick, Rhode Island SMSA does not strictly conform to the Taunton Job Bank Area. The Taunton Job Bank Area includes towns not covered by the labor market areas or SMSA's.

POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS
FISCAL YEAR 1978
Fall River

	Population	Labor Force	Employ	Unemploy	Unemploy Rate	Labor Force Participation Rate
TOTAL	164,424	74,944	69,579	6,365	8.5	62.1
White Male	77,132	41,453	37,436	4,017	9.7	75.2
0-15	21,976	-	-	-	-	-
16-17	3,017	1,959	1,681	278	14.2	64.9
18-19	3,017	2,448	2,245	203	8.3	81.1
20-24	5,797	5,055	4,309	746	14.8	87.2
25-34	9,897	9,005	7,988	1,017	11.3	91.0
35-44	7,513	6,785	6,271	514	7.6	90.3
45-64	18,350	14,771	13,680	1,091	7.4	80.5
65 +	7,565	1,430	1,262	168	11.7	18.9
White Female	86,165	33,028	30,729	2,299	7.0	51.0
0-15	21,383	-	-	-	-	-
16-17	3,092	2,010	1,761	249	12.4	65.0
18-19	3,092	2,279	2,155	124	5.4	73.7
20-24	6,468	4,539	4,222	317	7.0	70.2
25-34	10,597	6,261	5,847	414	6.6	59.1
35-44	8,320	5,201	4,997	204	3.9	62.5
45-64	21,128	11,652	10,759	893	7.7	55.1
65 +	12,085	1,086	988	98	9.0	9.0
Nonwhite Male	624	292	257	35	12.0	69.9
0-15	206	-	-	-	-	-
16-17	29	10	INA	INA	INA	34.5
18-19	29	10	INA	INA	INA	34.5
20-24	28	12	INA	INA	INA	42.9
25-34	74	66	INA	INA	INA	89.2
35-44	112	98	INA	INA	INA	87.5
45-64	100	84	INA	INA	INA	84.0
65 +	46	12	INA	INA	INA	26.1
Nonwhite Female	503	171	157	14	8.2	52.3
0-15	176	-	-	-	-	-
16-17	22	9	INA	INA	INA	40.9
18-19	22	13	INA	INA	INA	59.1
20-24	19	8	INA	INA	INA	42.1
25-34	105	67	INA	INA	INA	63.8
35-44	76	61	INA	INA	INA	80.3
45-64	55	13	INA	INA	INA	23.6
65 +	28	0	INA	INA	INA	0

ADDITIONAL PLANNING DATA PROJECTIONS

FISCAL YEAR 1978

Fall River

	Employed Part-Time for Economic Reasons
TOTAL	2,969
White Male	1,310
White Female	1,629
Nonwhite Male	16
Nonwhite Female	14

	Economically Disadvantaged 18 Years and Over
TOTAL	11,541
White	11,407
Black	38
Other	96
Spanish	5

ADDITIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS

FISCAL YEAR 1978
Fall River

	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate	Long-Term Unemployment	Number of Different Individuals Unemployed During Year
TOTAL	6,365	8.5	1,960	19,095
White Male	4,017	9.7	1,468	12,051
White Female	2,299	7.0	479	6,897
Nonwhite Male	35	12.0	12	105
Nonwhite Female	14	8.2	1	42

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ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION REPORT FISCAL YEAR 1979

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FALL RIVER LMA

JOB
SERVICE

ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION REPORT

FISCAL YEAR 1979

FALL RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS - RHODE ISLAND
LABOR MARKET AREA

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PREFACE

The Annual Planning Information Report is intended to be a comprehensive analytical and statistical report of recent and anticipated employment and unemployment developments by industry and occupation, labor demand and supply relationships, characteristics of the insured unemployed as well as unfilled job openings and applicant data, all for a specific labor area. This report concentrates on projections for Fiscal Year 1979.

The Annual Planning Information Report is intended for public distribution to manpower and community planners, educators, local and state officials, business, labor and community leaders who need accurate and timely labor market information for planning purposes. Data and analysis contained in the APIR aid in carrying out local, state, regional and national office responsibilities as well as manpower utilization programs and Federal and State efforts to alleviate local unemployment.

I. Highlights and Conclusion

Population in the Fall River Labor Market Area is projected to increase by 21,388 (13.6 percent) from the 1970 Census level of 156,772 to 178,160 in Fiscal Year 1979.

Projected labor force data reveals that the Fiscal Year 1979 labor force will be some 23.8 percent higher than the 1970 Census level of 69,199. This increase is primarily the result of increased labor force participation rates among women.

The industry outlook for the area shows a 4.7 percent increase by 1985, substantially less than the 7.9 percent projected for the state.

In March, 1977, Fall River's unemployment rate was 10.2 percent, the third highest among the eight major Labor Market Areas. In March 1978, it was second highest with a 6.7 percent rate.

It is projected that in Fiscal Year 1979, an average of some 6,200 persons will be unemployed in the Labor Market Area which translates into a 7.2 percent unemployment rate. Overall, some 18,500 different individuals are expected to be unemployed at some time during Fiscal Year 1979.

II. Description of Area

A. Definition of Area

The Fall River Labor Market Area is located in Southeastern Massachusetts, at the mouth of the Taunton River and Mount Hope Bay, approximately 20 miles inland from the Atlantic Ocean. It is about 50 miles south of Boston and about 15 miles east of Providence. The two principal highways serving the LMA are Route 24, the Fall River Expressway from the Boston area, and Interstate Route 195 from Providence, Rhode Island.

The Fall River LMA is composed of the City of Fall River, the towns of Dighton, Somerset, Swansea and Westport, (all in Bristol County Massachusetts) and Tiverton and Little Compton in Newport County, Rhode Island. The City of Fall River is subdivided into five neighborhood areas that comprise the Model Cities (Central East, Oak Grove, Lafayette, Flint and Hillside).

B. Population Characteristics and Trends

The projected fiscal year 1979 population of 178,160 represents a 13.6 percent increase over the 1970 Census level of 156,772.

Table 1

Fall River Labor Market Area
Population - Age Composition
1970 - Census Versus 1979 Projections

Age	1970	Percent	1979	Percent
Total	156,772	100.0	178,160	100.0
0-4	13,181	8.4	13,282	7.5
5-9	13,814	8.8	14,966	8.4
10-14	14,938	9.5	15,809	8.9
15-19	12,934	8.3	16,687	9.4
20-24	10,800	6.9	13,340	7.5
25-29	9,291	5.9	11,644	6.5
30-34	7,688	4.9	10,755	6.0
35-39	7,718	4.9	8,733	4.9
40-44	9,735	6.2	8,627	4.8
45-49	10,740	6.9	10,752	6.0
50-54	10,524	6.7	11,603	6.5
55-59	9,273	5.9	11,118	6.2
60-64	7,463	4.8	9,472	5.3
65+	18,673	11.9	21,371	12.1

NOTE: 1970 Distribution based on 4th Count Census Tapes - 1979 Distribution based on Projected Fiscal Year 1979 Population by the Lawrence-Berkely Laboratory of the University of California

Table 2
Projected Population Change in the Fall River LMA 1970 - 1979 by Sex and Race

Sex and Race	1970	Fiscal Year 1979	1970 - 1979 Number	Percent and Change
Total	156,772	178,160	+21,388	+13.6
Male	74,103	84,250	+10,147	+13.7
Female	82,669	93,910	+11,241	+13.6
White	155,748	176,939	+21,191	+13.6
Male	73,521	83,576	+10,055	+13.7
Female	82,227	93,363	+11,136	+13.5
Nonwhite	1,024	1,221	+197	+19.2
Male	582	674	+ 92	+15.6
Female	442	547	+105	+24.0

NOTE: 1970 Population based on 4th Count Census Tapes
1979 Population projections based on Projected Fiscal Year
1979 Population by the Lawrence - Berkeley Laboratory of the University of California

TABLE 3

POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS
FISCAL YEAR 1979
Fall River LMA

	Population	Labor Force	Employ.	Unemploy.	Unemploy. Rate	LFP* Rate
TOTAL	178,160	85,665	79,504	6,167	7.2	65.5
White Male	83,576	47,072	42,927	4,145	8.8	78.8
0-15	23,812	-	-	-	-	-
16-17	3,269	2,227	1,940	287	12.9	68.1
18-19	3,269	2,811	2,602	209	7.4	86.0
20-24	6,281	5,795	5,027	770	13.3	92.3
25-34	10,724	10,248	9,199	1,049	10.2	95.6
35-44	8,141	7,683	7,153	530	6.9	94.4
45-64	19,883	16,792	15,665	1,127	6.7	84.5
65 +	8,197	1,514	1,341	173	11.4	18.5
White Female	93,363	38,080	36,104	1,975	5.2	54.2
0-15	23,168	-	-	-	-	-
16-17	3,350	2,315	2,101	214	9.2	70.0
18-19	3,351	2,628	2,521	107	4.1	79.2
20-24	7,008	5,232	4,950	272	5.2	74.7
25-34	11,482	7,224	6,868	356	4.9	64.7
35-44	9,015	5,994	5,819	175	2.9	68.2
45-64	22,894	13,438	12,670	768	5.7	58.6
65 +	13,095	1,249	1,165	84	6.7	6.7
Nonwhite Male	674	318	285	33	10.4	70.4
0-15	222	-	-	--	-	-
16-17	31	11	INA	INA	INA	35.5
18-19	33	0	INA	INA	INA	0.0
20-24	30	14	INA	INA	INA	46.7
25-34	79	74	INA	INA	INA	93.7
35-44	122	114	INA	INA	INA	93.4
45-64	108	93	INA	INA	INA	86.1
65 +	49	12	INA	INA	INA	24.5
Nonwhite Female	547	195	188	13	7.5	59.8
0-15	191	-	-	-	-	-
16-17	23	18	INA	INA	INA	78.3
18-19	24	0	INA	INA	INA	0.0
20-24	21	10	INA	INA	INA	47.6
25-34	115	80	INA	INA	INA	69.6
35-44	82	73	INA	INA	INA	89.0
45-64	61	15	INA	INA	INA	24.6
65 +	30	0	INA	INA	INA	0.0

NOTE: 1970 Distribution based on 4th Count Census Tapes --
1979 Distrubution based on Projected Fiscal Year 1979 Population by the Lawrence-Berkeley Laboratory of the University of California.

Table 4

Fall River Labor Market Area
Civilian Labor Force Composition Projections
1970 - 1979

	1970	Participation Rate	1979	Participation Rate	Change	Percent
Total	69,199	61.8	85,665	65.5	16,466	23.8
White Male	40,229	78.8	47,072	78.8	6,843	17.0
White Females	28,575	47.4	38,080	54.2	9,505	33.3
Nonwhite Males	260	71.0	318	70.4	58	22.3
Nonwhite Females	135	48.4	195	59.8	60	44.4

NOTE: 1970 Distribution based on 4th Count Census Tapes --

1979 Distribution based on Projected Fiscal Year 1979 Population by the Lawrence-Berkeley Laboratory of the University of California --

The fiscal year 1979 projection based on U. S. Department of Labor guidelines, shows no measurable change in the sex composition of the population. In 1970, 82,669 or 52.7 percent were females. The fiscal year 1979 projection shows 93,910 females, again representing 52.7 percent of the total population.

In terms of white versus nonwhite, the projected population shows no change, with nonwhites in 1979 representing 0.7 percent of the population. In 1970, based on the Census, this figure was also 0.7 percent.

C. Population and Labor Force Composition Projections

The Fiscal Year 1979 projected civilian labor force of 85,665 (see table 3 and 4) represents an increase of 16,466 over the 1970 census level of 69,199. This represents a labor force growth of 23.8 percent over 1970. While both males and females show increases, females account for 58 percent of the projected 1979 increase over 1970. The increase in the female participation rate is largely due to the necessity of families to keep up with the rapidly increasing cost of living and is consistent with the national and statewide patterns.

The projected Fiscal Year 1979 participation rate of 65.5 percent compares with the projected Fiscal Year 1978 participation rate of 62.1 percent, an increase of 3.4 percent. This increase is accounted for by an expanding economy as the Fall River LMA continues to show sustained improvement along with the rest of the State and the nation in coming out of the most severe recession the United States has experienced since the Great Depression.

Table 3 is a detailed breakout, by race, sex and age, of projected Fiscal Year 1979 population and labor force composition as well as projected employment, unemployment and unemployment rate levels. It is interesting to note that while the total projected unemployment rate is 7.2 percent, the projected rate for white males is substantially higher at 8.8 percent than that for white females at 5.2 percent. Despite the problems the apparel industry faces in this Labor Market Area, the demand for skilled sewers, stitchers and craftspeople (mostly women) in this industry remains temporarily strong and the projected unemployment rates for white males compared to white females would seem to support this thesis to a large extent.

III. Recent Trends in Unemployment

Total unemployment in the Fall River Labor Market Area reached a yearly high of 8,700 in January 1977 for an unemployment rate of 11.7 percent of the labor force and the 1977 yearly low was reached in October 1977 with 5,100 people unemployed for an unemployment rate of 6.7 percent. The 1977 annual average unemployment rate was 8.9 percent (see Table 5).

This 1977 annual average unemployment rate compares with the 1974 annual average of 7.8 percent, 1975 annual average of 11.5 percent and 1976 annual average of 9.3 percent. While the 1977 annual average unemployment rate of 8.9 percent is significantly lower than that of the peak recession year of 1975, it is not appreciably lower than the annual average for 1976 and over the long run, standing at 8.9 percent, the annual average unemployment rate for 1977 is still very high by any standards.

In the shorter run, however, the first quarter 1977 average unemployment rate was 11.1 percent which compares with the fourth quarter 1977 rate of 7.0 percent. This latter comparison reveals that the Fall River Labor Market Area's unemployment rate made a very substantial improvement as the 1977 year progressed. The first quarter 1978 average unemployment rate was 7.6 percent and the .6 percent increase over the last quarter 1977 rate is principally due to the extremely severe winter conditions experienced in early 1978. The April 1978 unemployment rate was 6.8 percent and this resumed the downward trend of the unemployment rate in this Labor Market Area. Barring any major negative events in the national economy, the unemployment rate in this Labor Market Area should stabilize around the 7 percent level in Fiscal Year 1979.

Table 6 compares selected unemployment insurance activities for the survey weeks of the first quarter 1977 with the survey weeks of the first quarter 1978. The average for the first quarter 1978 shows initial claims for all programs at 739 compared to 718 for the first quarter 1977, an increase of 3 percent and probably accounted for by the particularly severe winter weather conditions of early 1978. Similar comparisons for the continued claims unemployment activity shows an average of 3,514 for the first quarter 1978 compared to 5,247 for the first quarter 1977, a decrease of 33 percent. This apparent paradox between initial claims and continued claims activity for these comparative quarters can be partially explained by the facts that both the TREX and FSB programs were being phased out between and during this two quarter period as well as that claimants were consequently running out of unemployment insurance benefits.

Table 7 ranks labor market areas by unemployment rates and shows that even though the Fall River Labor Market Area unemployment rate for March 1978 (at 6.7 percent) has decreased considerably from March 1977 (at 10.2 percent), in fact, the labor market area rose from third in ranking in March 1977 to second in March 1978. This indicates that, on a relative basis, the Fall River Labor Market Area unemployment situation has not improved quite as fast as other Labor Market Areas over the indicated March to March years. However, a closer scrutiny of the figures shows that the unemployment rate for this area in March 1978 is not very much out of line with other labor market areas with the one notable exception of New Bedford which still clearly leads the State in unemployment.

Table 5

Fall River LMA

Civilian Labor Force, Total Employment, Total Unemployment and Unemployment Rates for 1977

1977	Civilian	Total Employment	Total Unemployment	Unemployed Percent of Labor Force
January	74,200	65,500	8,700	11.7
February	74,400	65,900	8,500	11.4
March	72,800	65,400	7,400	10.2
April	75,000	67,300	7,700	10.3
May	74,600	69,300	5,300	7.1
June	75,900	70,000	5,900	7.8
July	76,400	69,800	6,600	8.6
August	77,400	70,500	6,900	8.9
September	77,600	70,700	6,900	8.9
October	75,600	70,500	5,100	6.7
November	76,500	70,900	5,600	7.3
December	77,900	72,500	5,400	6.9
Annual Average	75,700	69,000	6,700	8.9

Table 6
Fall River, Massachusetts LMA
Selected Unemployment Insurance Activities
(By Place of Residence)

	Initial Claims Weeks Ending			Continued Claims Weeks Ending		
Unemployment Insurance (UI) Programs	Jan. 22	Feb. 19	Mar. 19	Jan. 22	Feb. 19	Mar. 19
1977 - All Programs	755	653	745	5,454	5,149	5,138
Regular U. I. Benefits	625	554	614	4,334	4,250	3,937
Extended U I Benefits (TREX)	49	56	78	375	336	391
Federal Supplemental Benefits (FSB)	53	32	44	512	331	569
Special Unemployment Assistance (SUAP)	28	11	9	233	232	241

	Initial Claims Weeks Ending			Continued Claims Weeks Ending		
Unemployment Insurance (UI) Programs	Jan. 21	Feb. 25	Mar. 25	Jan. 21	Feb. 25	Mar. 25
1978 All Programs	503	1,274	439	3,846	3,835	2,862
Regular U I Benefits	460	1,183	439	3,397	3,637	2,791
Extended U I Benefits (TREX)	38	0	0	271	0	0
Federal Supplemental Benefits (FSB)	4	90	0	22	129	0
Special Unemployment Assistance (SUAP)	1	1	0	156	69	71

Table 7

Unemployment Rates for Major Labor Market Areas
Comparison and Ranking for
March 1977 and March 1978

Labor Market Area SMSA	March 1977		March 1978	
	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank
New Bedford	11.3	1	8.3	1
Fall River	10.2	3	6.7	2
Lawrence-Haverhill	10.5	2	6.5	3
Brockton	9.9	4	6.3	4
Lowell	9.1	5	6.2	5
Boston	8.0	6	5.9	6
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke	7.9	7	5.3	7
Worcester	7.3	8	5.2	8

Table 8 compares unemployment levels for the State as well as the major labor market areas from March 1977 to March 1978. This table also shows the percent of changes in unemployment levels over this period and then ranks the labor market areas numerically by percent of change. As can be readily noted, the Fall River Labor Market Area falls almost in the middle. What can be concluded from this study is that this area compares rather favorably in its recovery from the high unemployment level of March 1977 relative to the other labor market areas. Indeed, Fall River has faired better in its recovery than the State as a whole based upon this particular analysis.

Another way of analyzing the situation is to determine the proportion of Fall River Labor Market Area residents who are unemployed in relation to total State unemployment.

Table 9. shows that 3 percent of the State's unemployed in March 1978 were residents of the Fall River Labor Market Area in comparison to 3.2 percent in March 1977, a yearly decline of .2 percent. Table 9 substantiates that the unemployed population in this area is declining in relation to other particular labor market areas. By contrast, New Bedford's share of the State's unemployed increase by 0.2 percent over the same time frame.

IV. Employment Developments by Industry - 1977

Nonagricultural wage and salary estimates (1976 Benchmark) show that employment in the Fall River Labor Market Area averaged 52,200 in 1977. In comparison with the 1976 annual average of 49,400, this represents an increase of 2,800 jobs or 5.7 percent over the year. (see Table 10). Both the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing sectors contribute to the yearly increase as they posted gains of 800 jobs (+4.0 percent) and 2,000 jobs (+ 10.0 percent) respectively.

In the manufacturing sector the textile industry showed a substantial decrease of 500 jobs while the apparel industry showed a modest increase of 100 jobs. "Other Manufacturing" showed an impressive gain of 1,200 jobs. The improvement in the "other manufacturing" was due to scattered gains in a wide range of industries. "Other Manufacturing" (Table 10) takes into account all durable goods and all nondurable goods except textile mill products and apparel.

In the nonmanufacturing sector, the three largest divisions posted gains while transportation, communications and utilities stayed the same at 1,900 jobs. The wholesale and retail trade industry exhibited the greatest growth increasing employment by 1,200 jobs or some 12.1 percent over the 1976 annual average. Government increased by 300 jobs and "other nonmanufacturing", which includes services, construction and miscellaneous gained 500 jobs. (see Table 10).

Table 8
March 1977 and March 1978 Comparison of Unemployment for the State and Major Labor Market Areas (in 000's)

Labor Market Area S M S A	Unemployment March 1977	Unemployment March 1978	Amount Change	Percent change	Ranked by LMA Alphabetically by Percent Change
MASSACHUSETTS	234.0	172.0	-62.0	-26.5	
(ranked alphabetically)					
Boston	104.8	79.0	-25.8	-24.6	Lawrence-Haverhill (1)
Brockton	7.5	4.9	- 2.6	-34.7	Brockton (2)
Fall River	7.4	5.1	- 2.3	-31.1	Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke (3)
Lawrence-Haverhill	13.5	8.9	- 4.6	-41.5	Fall River (4)
Lowell	9.5	6.9	- 2.6	-27.4	Lowell (5)
New Bedford	9.0	6.8	- 2.2	-24.4	Worcester (6)
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke	21.0	14.6	- 6.4	-34.1	Boston (7)
Worcester	13.7	10.1	- 3.6	-26.3	New Bedford (8)

Table 9
Unemployment by Major Labor Market Areas as a Percent of State Unemployment March 1977 and March 1978 (in 000's)

Area	March 1977		March 1978	
	Unemployment	Percent of Total	Unemployment	Percent
MASSACHUSETTS	234.0	100.0	172.0	100.0
Boston SMSA	104.8	44.8	79.0	45.9
WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS	34.7	14.8	24.7	14.4
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke	21.0	7.9	14.6	3.1
Worcester	13.7	7.3	10.1	3.0
NORTHEASTERN MASSACHUSETTS	23.0	9.8	15.8	9.2
Lawrence-Haverhill	13.5	5.8	8.9	5.2
Lowell	9.5	4.0	6.9	4.0
SOUTHEASTERN MASSACHUSETTS	23.9	10.2	16.8	9.8
Brockton	7.5	3.2	4.9	2.9
Fall River	7.4	3.2	5.1	3.0
New Bedford	9.0	3.8	6.8	4.0

Table 10

Fall River Labor Market Area
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Annual Average 1970-1977
(in 000's)

Item	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary	51.2	50.4	51.2	51.0	50.5	48.4	49.4	52.2
Manufacturing - Total	23.2	22.4	23.1	22.0	20.7	19.5	19.9	20.7
Textiles	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.7	4.2
Apparel	10.9	10.8	11.0	10.9	10.1	9.8	10.0	10.1
Other Manufacturing	8.4	7.5	7.7	6.5	6.0	5.3	5.2	6.4
Nonmanufacturing - Total	28.0	28.0	28.1	29.0	29.8	28.9	29.5	31.5
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.9
Trade, (Wholesale & Retail)	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.0	9.8	9.5	9.9	11.1
Other Nonmanufacturing	10.6	10.9	10.9	11.4	11.9	11.8	11.9	12.4
Government	5.1	4.9	5.1	5.6	5.9	5.6	5.8	6.1

Sourse: BLS/DES 790 Nonagricultural Series 1975 Benchmark.

1977 Annual Average Subject to Revision.

Viewed against the total annual averages for every year of the decade, the 1977 total nonagricultural wage and salary figures shows that the area's economy has clearly moved out of the recessionary years of 1974, 1975 and 1976. For example, in 1977 only the textile industry shows a drop in employment compared to 1976.

Over the decade, it is significant to note the shift which has occurred between the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing sectors. In 1970, for example, manufacturing stood at 23,200 while the 1977 figure is 20,700, a drop of 2,500 jobs or 10.8 percent. In nonmanufacturing, employment stood at 28,000 in 1970 as compared with 31,500 in 1977, an increase of 12.5 percent. Manufacturing has decreased as a percent of total nonagricultural wage and salary from 45.3 percent in 1970 to 39.7 percent in 1977 and follows a trend that is consistent with the national and statewide patterns of moving from a goods producing to a service producing economy.

First quarter 1977 average weekly earnings stood at $138.10 compared to $151.91 for first quarter 1978, an increase of $13.81 and exactly a 10.0 percent increase over this time period. Average weekly hours went from 34.6 to 35.4 and average hourly earnings went from $3.99 to $4.29 over the same time periods. These increases are additional proof of an improving economy.

Table 11 breaks down nonagricultural wage and salary employment by month for 1977.

V. Employment Outlook by Occupation - 1978

As shown in Table 14, the total number of job openings in the Taunton Job Bank area decreased from a high of 2,491 in August 1976 to a low of 865 in February 1977 and then reversed its trend and increased to a high of 2,633 in August 1977, an absolute increase of 142 over August 1976 or 5.7 percent (see last page of Table 14). This August-to-August comparison clearly shows that there is a seasonality to the total number of job openings in the Taunton Job Bank with the peak in number of jobs being reached in the summer months as trade and commerce combine with the annual tourist season in the State to create a high number of unfilled job openings.

The Professional, Technical and Managerial workers registered an over-the-year increase of 122 unfilled job openings or 40.4 percent. The July 1977 figure in this category was 508 and the August 1977 figure was 424; this latter decline is probably accounted for by new college graduates being absorbed into the job market. The remaining unfilled job openings are probably largely the result of poor "job match" - available applicants do not meet the requirements of the jobs; duplication in the employer's placing jobs with DES as well as other places: another major reason because many of the job openings are filled by other than DES sources.

FALL RIVER LABOR MARKET AREA

FOR 1977 (Year) By Month for 1977 (in 000's) (1977 Benchmark)

Sheet 1 of 1 sheets

State (Name) MASSACHUSETTS	State (Code) 25	Area (Name) Fall River	Area (Code) 2480	Transmittal date	Estimates adjusted to (Benchmark date) 1977

This form should be used for submitting (a) revised series such as those resulting from annual benchmark revisions, or (b) series which have not been submitted previously. One copy of each report should be sent to BLS Washington (See CES Manual for address to be used for mailing), and one copy to the BLS Regional Office. Enter the BLS State, area, and series codes in the spaces provided. Report published industry detail. Include division totals even though not published. Round employment to nearest hundred. Place pertinent comments on reverse side.

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY TITLE	SERIES CODE	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	ANNUAL AVERAGE
Nonagricultural Total	000000	51.7	51.4	51.7	52.3	52.5	53.6	53.5	55.1	55.3	55.0	55.3	55.0	53.5
Manufacturing Total	300005	19.9	19.9	20.0	19.7	19.8	20.4	19.3	20.5	20.9	20.7	20.7	20.6	20.2
Durable Goods Total	300025	2.9	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.9
Nondurable Goods Total	400015	17.0	17.4	17.3	16.9	16.9	17.5	16.4	17.6	17.9	17.7	17.6	17.5	17.3
Textile Mill Prods.	422005	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3
Apparel + Rel Prods.	423005	9.5	9.9	9.9	9.5	9.5	9.8	9.1	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.4	9.6
Other Nondurable Good	499915	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.4
Nonmanufacturing Total		31.8	31.5	31.7	32.6	32.7	33.2	34.2	34.6	34.4	34.3	34.6	34.4	33.3
Contract Construction	200005	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2
Transportation + P.U.	500005	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Wholesale + Retail Trade	600005	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.5	11.6	11.9	11.9	12.1	12.1	11.9	12.1	12.5	11.8
Finance, Insurance + R.E.	700005	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Services, Misc. + Mining	800055	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.9	9.2	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.4	8.5
Government Total	998007	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.9	7.8	7.4

Source: DES/BLS 790 Nonagricultural Series

Table 12

Fall River Labor Market Area
Total Employment by Industry
1970-1974 With Projections to 1985

Industry	Employment			Net Change 1970-74		Net Change 1974-1985	
	1970	1974	1985	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
All Industries	55,570	55,036	57,548	- 524	- 0.9	+ 2,512	+ 4.7
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	1,014	1,134	1,070	+ 120	+11.8	- 64	- 5.6
Mining	44	5	5	- 39	-88.6	- 0	0
Construction	2,517	2,987	3,354	+ 470	+18.7	+ 367	+ 12.3
Manufacturing	23,564	20,935	20,152	-2,629	-11.2	- 783	- 3.7
Durable	4,243	2,904	3,099	-1,339	-31.6	+ 195	- 6.7
Nondurables	19,321	18,031	17,053	-1,290	- 6.7	- 978	- 5.4
Textiles	3,907	4,537	4,773	+ 630	+16.1	+ 236	+ 5.2
Apparel	11,026	9,957	8,862	-1,069	- 9.7	-1,095	- 11.0
Transportation, Commm. and Public Utilities	2,344	2,447	2,629	+ 103	+ 4.4	+ 182	+ 7.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade	11,429	11,431	12,632	+ 2	0	+1,201	+ 10.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2,083	2,349	2,507	+ 266	+12.8	+ 158	+ 6.7
Services	10,435	11,759	13,032	+1,324	+12.7	+1,273	+ 10.8
Medical	3,937	4,215	4,854	+ 278	+ 7.1	+ 639	+ 15.2
Educational	2,583	3,490	4,010	+ 907	+35.1	+ 520	+ 14.9
Public Administration	2,140	1,989	2,167	- 151	- 7.1	+ 178	+ 8.9

Source: Preliminary Manpower Requirements Projections for the Fall River Labor Market Area. Division of Employment Security.

Table 13

Fall River Labor Market Area Employment Requirements for Goods Producing and Service Producing Industries 1974-1985

Industry Sector	Employment		Net Change 1974 - 1985	
	1974	1984	Amount	Percent
Goods Producing	25,061	24,581	- 480	- 1.9
Agriculture	1,134	1,070	- 64	- 5.6
Mining	5	5	0	0
Contract Construction	2,987	3,354	+ 367	+12.3
Manufacturing	20,935	20,152	- 783	- 3.7
Service Producing	29,975	32,967	+2,992	+10.0
Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities	2,447	2,629	+ 182	+ 7.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade	11,431	12,632	+1,201	+10.5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2,349	2,507	+ 158	+ 6.7
Services	11,759	13,032	+1,273	+10.8
Public Adminstration	1,989	2,167	+ 178	+ 8.9

Source: Preliminary Manpower Requirements Projections for the Fall River Labor Market Area

TABLE 14

UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS LAST DAY EACH MONTH 1976-1977
TAUNTON, MASSACHUSETTS JOB BANK
MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES, DIVISIONS AND SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	1976 - 1977 Changes Number
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, & MANAGERIAL WORK	302	277	254	220	295	243	219	248	354	321	388	508	424	+122
Architecture & Engineering	34	26	23	29	46	28	30	29	45	50	55	52	45	+11
Mathematics & Physical Sciences	13	19	16	9	20	18	17	18	23	19	29	26	30	+17
Life Sciences	23	39	33	24	23	23	16	19	22	33	41	49	44	+21
Social Sciences		1				0	1	0	2	1	3	4	5	+ 5
Medicine & Health	71	58	54	65	82	62	73	53	56	37	52	43	73	+ 2
Education	15	10	7	6	16	3	4	23	26	16	27	112	32	+17
Museum, Library, & Archival Sciences		1	1	1		1	0	1	2	3	5	7	6	+ 6
Law & Jurisprudence		1	1	1	1	2	2	3	2	2	4	3	6	+ 6
Writing	2					1	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	+ 3
Art	2		6	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	5	7	7	+ 5
Entertainment & Recreation	17		3	3	3	3	1	2	6	2	2	13	10	- 7
Administrative Specializations	22	14	12	8	18	23	16	23	43	26	25	30	60	+38
Managers & Officials, N.E.C.	53	62	57	52	56	54	51	58	80	90	79	61	43	-10
Professional, Technical & Managerial Work	50	47	41	21	28	24	7	17	47	42	61	96	58	+ 8
CLERICAL & SALES WORK	319	172	178	140	143	174	251	190	250	250	280	306	315	- 4
Stenography, Typing, Filing & Related Occupations	154	51	61	15	31	42	23	45	86	94	109	147	127	-27

TABLE 14 (CONTINUED 2)

UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS LAST DAY EACH MONTH 1976-1977
TAUNTON, MASSACHUSETTS JOB BANK
MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES, DIVISIONS AND SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	1976-1977 Changes Number
Computing & Account-Recording	53	36	27	37	19	32	29	34	65	54	58	68	75	+22
Material & Production Recording	18	14	9	13	11	7	18	9	13	12	8	9	22	+ 4
Information & Message Distribution	5	2	6	2	4	7	3	3	4	3	11	15	13	+ 8
Miscellaneous Clerical	8	2	7	5	17	20	13	27	8	10	10	14	15	+ 7
Sales Agents, Services	33	30	31	42	38	37	44	38	40	42	42	24	23	-10
Sales Agents & Salespersons, Commodities	13	12	23	18	10	24	111	24	20	27	32	6	16	+ 3
Merchandising Occupations, Except Sales Agent	35	25	14	8	13	5	10	10	14	8	10	23	23	-12
SERVICES	651	418	285	218	216	126	98	635	538	369	498	378	620	-31
Domestic Service	22	32	17	16	16	21	12	11	7	6	12	15	23	+ 1
Food & Beverage Preparation & Service	91	98	35	26	25	22	9	234	80	76	73	72	172	-19
Lodging & Related Service	26	20	7	1	1	1	6	0	13	4	14	4	112	+86
Barbering, Cosmetology, & Related Service	2	3	5	2	1	1	0	6	8	7	11	9	14	+12
Amusement & Recreation Service	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	-24
Miscellaneous Personal Service	173	185	157	115	127	39	29	73	78	43	186	104	101	-72
Apparel & Furnishings Service	30	9	7	8	10	2	20	4	15	14	5	3	10	-20
Protective Service	159	45	32	14	31	29	17	284	309	182	170	140	115	-44
Building and Related Services	23	26	25	36	5	11	5	23	27	36	25	30	72	+49

TABLE 14 (CONTINUED 3)

UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS LAST DAY EACH MONTH 1976-1977
TAUNTON, MASSACHUSETTS JOB BANK
MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES, DIVISIONS AND SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	1976-1977 changes Number
FARMING, FISHERY, FORESTRY, & RELATED WORK	186	186	122	16	22	17	2	34	54	34	77	80	43	-143
Animal Farming	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	- 1
Miscellaneous Farming & Related	0	5	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	7	+ 7
Fishery & Related	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	3	1	1	+ 1
Forestry	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	24	23	0	0	1	3	+ 3
PROCESSING	38	35	20	10	16	19	15	15	17	46	33	33	54	+16
Processing of Metal	3	6	2	1	6	4	4	4	5	7	5	5	7	+ 4
Ore Refining & Foundry	12	0	1	0	0	2	3	0	3	3	2	7	8	- 4
Processing of Food, Tobacco, & Rel. Products	17	12	3	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	19	+ 2
Processing of Petroleum, Coal, Natural & Manufactured Gas & Related Products	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	+ 1
Chemicals, Plastics, Synthetics, Rubber, Paint, & Related Products	3	7	10	1	1	8	3	9	3	13	17	11	16	+13
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Related Products	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	3	0	0	- 2
Leather, Textiles, & Related Products	1	2	1	1		3	1	0	2	1	1	2	1	0
MACHINE TRADES	228	186	148	69	82	105	82	80	124	113	117	85	160	-68
Metal Machining	77	77	63	43	21	23	28	28	36	28	24	20	35	-42
Metalworking Occupations, N.E.C.	65	23	19	5	5	35	6	21	16	22	15	6	32	-33
Mechanics & Machinery Repairers	33	29	19	10	31	29	30	13	28	22	34	25	39	+ 6

TABLE 14 (CONTINUED 4)

UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS LAST DAY EACH MONTH 1976-1977
TAUNTON, MASSACHUSETTS JOB BANK
MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES, DIVISIONS AND SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	1976-1977 Changes Number
Paperworking	18	7	4	0	2	1	1	1	3	2	4	4	6	-12
Printing	3	3	1	3	1	4	5	3	7	8	2		7	+ 4
Wood Machining	1	1	2	0	4	1	1	2	2	5	6	3	2	+ 1
Textile	10	11	10	5	7	8	8	8	24	15	22	12	9	- 1
Machine Trades Occupations, N.E.C.	21	35	30	3	1	4	3	4	8	11	10	13	30	+ 9
BENCH WORK	456	365	362	153	130	160	148	142	197	308	256	352	474	+18
Fabrication, Assembly, & Repair of Metal Products, N.E.C.	45	30	36	18	8	17	13	10	11	19	19	24	40	- 5
Fabrication & Repair of Scientific & Medical Apparatus, Photographic & Optical Goods, Watches & Clocks, & Related Products	3	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	13	1	0	7	0	- 3
Assembly, & Repair of Electrical Equip.	30	25	29	5	7	25	25	25	21	32	15	24	40	+10
Fabrication & Repair of Products Made From Assorted Materials	20	25	25	1	4	1	4	5	12	4	5	3	31	+11
Painting, Decorating, & Related Occupations	5	6	2	0	0	2	7	3	2	4	3	1	4	- 1
Fabrication & Repair of Plastics, Synthetics, Rubber, & Related Prods.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Fabrication & Repair of Wood Prods.	3	0	4	0	1	3	0	1	1	6	0	0	4	+ 1

TABLE 14 (CONTINUED 5)

UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS LAST DAY EACH MONTH 1976-1977
TAUNTON, MASSACHUSETTS JOB BANK
MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES, DIVISIONS AND SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	1976-1977 Changes Number
Fabrication & Repair of Sand, Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	2	+2
Fabrication & Repair of Textile, Leather, & Related Products	348	276	262	127	108	109	98	97	133	239	208	293	333	-15
Bench Work Occupations, N.E.C.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	20	+18
STRUCTURAL WORK	129	89	115	64	36	30	27	68	237	205	364	360	306	+177
Metal Fabricating, N.E.C.	11	7	5	9	8*	9	11	6	24	15	23	9	18	+ 7
Welders, Flame Cutters, & Related Work	6	2	10	15	2	1	2	4	4	7	4	3	18	+ 12
Painting, Plastering, Waterproofing, Cementing, & Related	12	12	7	0	6	1	1	16	3	20	31	33	22	+ 10
Excavating, Grading, Paving, & Related	20	20	19	11	2	1	1	4	75	49	110	123	55	+ 35
Construction Occupations, N.E.C.	22	17	21	17	11	6	6	11	35	42	62	110	101	+ 79
Structural Work Occupations, N.E.C.	46	16	43	5	4	7	2	20	89	57	120	69	76	+ 30
MISCELLANEOUS WORK	182	106	85	31	18	22	23	164	158	185	184	226	237	+ 55
Motor Freight	21	5	9	3	3	6	5	104	82	57	25	19	43	+ 22
Transportation Occupations, N.E.C.	13	8	6	6	3	5	10	4	29	16	12	18	29	+ 16
Packaging & Materials Handling	128	88	67	19	18	8	6	40	39	111	137	156	137	+ 9
Occupations in Extraction of Minerals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0z	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Occupations in Logging	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production & Distribution of Utilities	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	6	6	5	7	5	+ 2
Amusement, Recreation, & Motion Picture Occupations, N.E.C.	15	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	- 14

Table 15

Occupational Requirements for Fall River Labor Market Area 1974-1985

All Occupationa	Employment			Annual Labor Demand 1970-1974			Annual Labor Demand 1974-1985		
	1970	1974	1985	Total	Growth	Separation	Total	Due to Growth	Due to Separation
All Occupations	55,561	55,013	57,541	2,102	-133	2,235	2,552	230	2,322
Professional, Technical and Kindred	4,668	4,868	5,240	252	50	202	258	34	224
Managers	3,624	4,100	4,590	241	119	122	185	45	141
Sales	2,976	3,002	3,361	129	7	122	164	33	131
Clerical	7,325	7,475	8,229	454	+ 37	417	525	69	457
Crafts and Kindred	7,546	8,025	8,989	305	130	175	286	88	199
Operatives	19,093	17,217	16,420	297	-469	766	651	-72	723
Service	6,548	6,514	7,117	346	7	339	412	49	363
Laborers exc. Farm	3,335	3,294	3,290	56	- 10	66	67	- 0	68
Farmers and Farm Laborers	446	458	305	21	3	18	2	-14	16

Table 16

Preliminary Employment Projections Program
Fall River Labor Market Area Massachusetts-R.I.
Employment by Selected Occupational Divisions and Groups

All Occupations	1970	1974	Estimate 1985 Employment	Amount Change 1974-1985	Percent Change 1974-1985
Professional, Technical and Kindred	4,668	4,868	5,240	372	7.6
Engineers Technicians	441	328	358	30	9.1
Engineers, Science Technicians	449	328	388	60	18.3
Medical Workers exc. Technicians	900	938	1,049	111	11.8
Health Technologists and Technicians	203	235	283	48	+20.4
Teachers	1,473	1,774	1,673	-101	- 5.7
Writers, Artists, Entertainers	217	241	308	67	+24.8
Other Professional, Technical	985	1,024	1,181	157	15.3
Managers, Officials, Propriators	3,624	4,100	4,590	490	11.9
Buyers, Sales, Loan Officers	731	783	949	166	21.2
Administrators Pub. Ins.	343	401	474	73	18.2
Other Managers, Officials, Proprietors	2,550	2,916	3,167	251	8.6
Sales Workers	2,976	3,002	3,361	359	12.0
Clerical Workers	7,325	7,475	8,229	754	10.1
Steno, Typists Secretaries	1,633	km623	1,965	342	21.1
Office Machine Operators	293	311	214	- 91	31.2
Other Clerical Workers	5,307	5,541	6,050	509	9.2
Crafts and Kindred Workers	7,546	8,025	8,989	+964	12.0
Carpenters and Apprentices	991	1,022	1,692	170	+16.6
Electricians and Apprentices	296	385	488	103	26.7
Painters and Apprentices	414	524	506	- 18	- 3.4
Plumbers, Pipefitters and Apprentices	258	330	427	+ 97	+29.4
Other Construction Crafts	404	494	612	118	+23.9

Table 16

Preliminary Employment Projections Program
Fall River Labor Market Area Massachusetts- R.I.
Employment by Selected Occupational Divisions and Groups
(cont.)

All Occupations	1970	1974	Estimate 1985 Employment	Amount Change 1974-1985	Percent Change 1974-1985
Metal Working Crafts Workers	526	522	576	54	10.3
Blue Collar Worker Supvs. NEC	1,312	1,277	1,463	186	14.6
Air Conditioning, Heating Refrig. Mechanics	84	140	180	40	28.6
Auto Mechanics and Apprentices	591	611	690	79	12.9
Heavy Equipment Mechanics	385	405	437	32	7.9
Other Mechanics	635	690	764	74	10.7
Printing Trade Crafts	268	274	306	32	11.6
Transport Public Crafts	264	321	332	11	3.4
Other Crafts	1,118	1,030	1,016	- 14	1.4
Operatives exc. Transport	17,335	15,502	14,591	-911	- 5.9
Semiskilled Metal Working	582	560	593	+ 33	+ 5.9
Semiskilled Textile	1,421	1,536	1,350	-186	-12.1
Semiskilled Packing Inspecting	1,547	1,492	1,751	+259	+17.4
Assemblers	534	455	503	+ 48	10.6
Clothing Ironers and Pressers	776	619	390	-219	-37.0
Cutting Operations NEC	765	693	644	- 49	- 7.1
Dyers	354	406	491	+ 85	20.9
Sewers and Stitchers	5,550	5,084	4,637	-447	8.8
Miscellaneous Machine Operatives	1,763	1,739	1,574	-165	7.4
Other Operatives	4,043	2,918	2,658	-260	8.9
Transport Operatives	1,758	1,715	1,829	+114	+ 6.6
Bus Drivers	138	155	152	- 3	-19.4
Delivery and Routeworkers	592	577	646	+ 69	+12.0
Forklift, Tow Operators	178	182	208	+ 26	+14.3
Truck Drivers	777	736	757	+ 21	+ 2.9
Other Transport Operatives	73	65	66	+ 1	+ 1.5

Table 16

Preliminary Employment Projections Program
Fall River Labor Market Area Massachusetts-R.I.
Employment by Selected Occupational Divisions and Groups
(cont.)

All Occupations	1970	1974	Estimate 1985 Employment	Amount Change 1974-1985	Percent Change 1974-1985
Service Workers	6,548	6,574	7,117	+543	+ 8.3
Cleaning Service Workers	1,292	1,260	1,350	+ 90	+ 7.1
Food Service Workers	1,916	1,957	2,104	+147	+ 7.5
Health Service Workers	1,382	1,415	1,770	+355	+25.1
Personal Service Workers	642	692	728	+ 36	+ 5.2
Protective and Service Workers	1,092	1,080	1,065	- 15	- 1.4
Private Household Workers	224	170	100	- 70	-41.2
Laborers except Farm	3,335	3,294	3,290	- 4	- 0.1
Carpenter, Helpers	273	209	190	- 19	- 9.1
Construction Laborers exc. Carpenter Helpers	1,052	1,021	1,071	+ 50	+ 4.9
Freight Material Handlers	413	389	392	+ 3	+ 0.8
Gardeners, Groundskeeper exc. Farm	217	252	283	+ 31	+12.3
Stock Handlers	585	641	609	- 32	5.0
Other Laborers	795	782	745	- 37	4.7
Farmers and Farm Workers	446	458	305	-153	-33.4

The Clerical and Sales Work category remained almost constant over the year ; the demand for office and sales workers will continue to remain strong as long as the structural shift from a goods producing to a service producing economic base in this labor market area continues. The virtual explosion in the development of new and more exotic bookkeeping and mini-computer types of machinery has created needs for more versatile types of office workers and this trend can be expected to continue indefinitely in the future .

Demand in the Services sector remained very strong over the year at a recorded 620 unfilled job openings in August 1977 which is 23.6 percent of the overall unfilled job openings for that month. The summer months and tourist season in Southeastern, Massachusetts account for the obvious seasonality demand pattern in this particular sector.

The Machine Trades and Structural Work sectors account for a total of 466 unfilled job openings as of August 1977 or 17.8 % of the overall total for the month. In these two particular sectors, it would seem that more relevant vocational training on the secondary school level would lessen the unfilled job demand. It seems very incongruous that high youth unemployment would co-exist with unfilled job demand in relatively high paying skilled trades.

In the Bench Work and Miscellaneous sectors, unfilled job openings were at 711 for August 1977, up 73 or 11.4 percent from the August 1976 figure. These sectors likewise seem to have highly seasonal patterns with the summer months showing the greatest unfilled demand.

Concluding, the question must arise as to why there would be any job openings remaining unfilled when the total number of available applicants would seem to be vastly more than sufficient to meet the demand. (see Table 14). And once again, the answer is substantially because of poor "job match". Available applicants simply do not meet the requirements of the job or do not want the jobs which are available because of low pay, low job satisfaction etc. Also, it should be stressed again that many of the listed DES job openings are filled by other than DES sources.

VI. Earnings of Workers

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers

Average weekly earnings in manufacturing rose from $138.10 to $151.91 from first quarter 1977 to first quarter 1978, an increase of $13.81 or 10.0 percent. (see Table 19).

Average weekly earnings in the textile industry rose from $166.10 to $187.94 during this same period, an increase of $21.84 or 13.2 percent. In the apparel industry, average weekly earnings for the period rose from $119.35 to $132.47, an increase of $13.12 or 11.0 percent.

The substantial increases in these three manufacturing categories indicate that wages for production workers in the Fall River Labor Market economy are keeping pace with the inflationary pressure rampant in the Fall River Labor Market Area and the entire nation.

VII. A. Characteristics of Individuals in Need of Employment & Training Services

The projected Fiscal Year 1979 annual average unemployment rate for the Fall River LMA is 7.2 percent of the labor force. This means that, on the average, 6,167 persons will be unemployed in the LMA during FY 1979. A more complete breakout (i.e. by age, sex and race) is given in Table 20 which follows.

Additional planning data projections for the Fall River Labor Market Area are depicted in Table 21. Data includes the projected number of persons employed part-time for economic reasons, projected number of different individuals who will be unemployed during the Fiscal Year 1979 and the estimated number of economically disadvantaged persons. The first two sections are broken out by male/female and white/nonwhite status. The third section is given by race/ethnic group and includes separate breakouts for whites, blacks, other races, and Spanish.

The data on the employed part-time for economic reasons was developed by multiplying the independently derived total employment estimate for each category by given national factors of persons at work on part-time status for economic reason.

Included in this classification are persons who are working less than 35 hours per week as a result of economic conditions.

The data on the number of different individuals projected to be unemployed during the target year was developed using U. S. Department of Labor (DOL) guidelines. Some 18,500 different individuals are expected to be unemployed during Fiscal Year 1979.

The section on the economically disadvantaged, again using DOL guidelines, shows a total of 13,200 persons in this category.

VII. B. Labor Supply/Demand Imbalance

As of April 1978, there were 2,128 unfilled job openings on the Taunton Job Bank for the Southeastern Region. At the same time, there were 4,601 applicants within the Fall River Area alone who were listed for these positions. This accounts for a ratio of 2.2 for applicants to job orders (see TABLE 22)

Of the 2,128 jobs listed on the Taunton Job Bank, only 800 jobs were listed as being within the Fall River Labor Market Area. (see Table 23). Therefore, this accounts for a ratio of 5.8 for Fall River applicants to Fall River job orders. If this seems bad, it compares with a ratio of 16 for Fall River applicants to Fall River job orders in January 1976. Clearly, the situation has improved remarkably over this period of time (January 1976 to April 1978) and Fall River Labor Market Area civilian labor force members now have a vastly improved chance of finding a job than was the case in January 1976. What those chances are depend largely on the ratio for a given occupational category. For example, the relative chance of finding a job in the processing occupational category (ratio of 14.0) are much worse than in the benchmark occupation category (ratio of 2.0) - see Table 23.

VII. C

Barriers to Employment of the Disadvantaged

In general, most of the disadvantaged have no marketable skills. During a period where surplus labor exists in many occupations, disadvantaged workers find themselves in competition with high skilled and better trained workers for existing jobs. Because there is such a dearth of employment opportunities, the jobs usually taken by the disadvantaged are being filled by someone overqualified. Some of the problems which have plagued the disadvantaged for some time are listed below.

(1) Lack of Suitable Training and Experience: Though jobs are listed on Job Bank at the local office, applicants find that their qualifications and experience do not match up with the available job orders. Those positions for which the applicant is suited may be of the low-skilled, low-paying variety often times coupled with poor working conditions and little chance for advancement.

(2) Language Barrier: One of the main barriers to employment of disadvantaged workers in the Fall River LMA is a lack of knowledge of the English language. An ability to communicate effectively is most vital if one is to compete for worthwhile jobs. This problem is of particular concern to the large segment of the population who are Portuguese immigrants. Many live in ethnic neighborhoods where everyone speaks the same language, and there is little motivation to learn English. Non-English speaking residents become dependent on relatives or friends for community and social service information. Lack of proficiency in English hampers their ability to learn new skills thereby expanding their job prospects. Efforts have been taken by local employers to hire supervisory personnel proficient in both English and Portuguese.

(3) Low Levels of Educational Attainment: Of the total population in the Fall River LMA 25 years of age or older, 62.2 percent had less than a high school education. The median number of school years completed was 9.5 for LMA residents and only 8.8 for those living in the city of Fall River. The state figure was 12.2 and the national average was 12.0. Interestingly, the educational level of males was slightly lower than that of females, 9.4 years versus 9.6.

(4) Age: The expansion of the older population and the problems they face in seeking full or part-time employment has been a growing concern in recent years. According to the 1970 U.S. Census, over 36 percent of the population is over 45 years of age. Projected fiscal year 1979 also shows over 36 percent of the population in this age group. Many older workers face longer duration of unemployment

because they do not possess the needed skills to make themselves attractive candidates for employment. The group of older job seekers includes not only the discharged and laid off but also reentrants into the labor force whose skills are often obsolete.

(5) Transportation: There is a decided lack of suitable public transportation that would link residents of the city of Fall River with surrounding communities.

VIII. Industry Outlook to 1985

In 1970, there were about 55,570 jobs in the Fall River LMA. By 1974, an estimated 524 jobs were lost, primarily the result of declines in the manufacturing sector, bringing the total to 55,036. The 1985 employment projections show that an estimated 2,512 jobs will have been created, raising employment to 57,548 - an annual growth rate of 0.4 percent. The estimated growth rate is considerably lower than the 0.7 percent projected for Massachusetts. However, considering that the 1970-74 period saw an annual decline of 0.24 percent in the LMA, the 1985 projections represent a sizeable improvement.

Corresponding to national and statewide trends the Fall River LMA has experienced,and will continue to experience, a shift from a goods producing economy to a service producing economy. This trend is expected to continue into the mid 1980's. Nationally, employment in goods producing industries is expected to increase by a modest 6 percent, while employment in the service producing sector is projected to increase by over 30 percent by 1985. In Massachusetts, employment in the goods producing sector will register a slight decline, while employment in the service producing sector is projected to increase by some 12 percent. The Fall River LMA economy is expected to show similar but slightly less favorable trends with goods producing industries registering a decrease of some 2.0 percent, and employment in the service producing sector increasing only 10.0 percent (See Table 7).

Within the individual industry divisions, contract construction is expected to show the largest percentage increase (+12.3 percent) while productivity gains in the agriculture, forestry and fishery industry will drive down employment in this sector (-5.6 percent). In absolute numbers, the service industries will register the largest expansion (+1,270) as the demand for medical, educational, and business services is expected to grow rapidly.

The manufacturing industry is expected to display the largest absolute decrease with a loss of some 780 jobs. However, within this sector, the two major industries will show differing patterns. The textile mill products industry is projected to display some positive growth (+5.2 percent) while apparel and related products industry is expected to continue its decline (-11.0 percent).

Overall, employment in the nondurable goods sector is expected to decline by some 980 jobs or -5.4 percent. The annual rate of 0.5 percent, however, will be much slower than the 1.7 percent decline experienced in the 1970-74 period.

The durable goods sector will reverse its 1970-74 trend, when it declined at an annual rate of 7.9 percent but will post insignificant annual gains of 0.6 percent a year.

Contract construction industry employment is expected to increase through 1985. However, the rate of growth will be much slower then the 4.7 annual rate experienced in the 1970-74 period. It is anticipated that employment in this industry will expand by some 370 by 1985, an annual growth rate of 1.1 percent.

Employment in the transportation, communications and public utilities division, while expected to increase, will do so at a slower rate than in the period of 1970-74.

The wholesale and retail trade division is expected to expand at a faster than average rate over the 1974-85 period. However, the increased utilization of labor saving devices, such as automated warehousing equipment, self-service gasoline stations and a greater use of electronic data processing equipment will serve to temper growth rates in this division.

Expansion in finance, insurance, and real estate is also projected to continue but at a much slower rate than that experienced in 1970-74.

Employment in the services sector is expected to continue its expansion fueled by rising demand for medical, educational and business services.

Jobs in Public Administration are expected to reverse their 1970-74 downward trend and gain 8.9 percent by 1985.

NOTE: While the projections take into account special proposed circumstances that will modify the directions of the past (known closings, new developments, etc.), the projections should be viewed essentially as a continuation of the past trend (1960-1974) relationships between the State and sub-State areas. It would, therefore, be more accurate to view the specific numbers as indicators of relative magnitude and central tendencies. In other words, the data should be used as indicators of probable direction and relationships rather than as forecasts.

IX Employment Outlook by Occupation to 1985

Net annual demand by occupation is the sum of the demand arising from industry growth and the demand generated for replacement of workers who leave the labor force because of death, **retirement and other temporary separations from the** labor force*. In the Fall River Labor Market Area, the eleven year growth component is expected to generate some 2,500 new jobs, an increase of some 4.6 percent over the 11 year forecast period. Demand arising from separations will be more than ten times greater. In other words, some 25,500 additional workers will be required for replacement needs over the forecast period.

On an annual basis, some 230 or 9 percent of labor demand will be the result of industry growth, while some 91 percent (2,300) will result from separations from the labor force. Statewide, comparable figures show that openings due to growth will represent some 14.9 percent of annual labor demand, and openings from separations, the remaining 85.1 percent.

Knowing that annual demand is the sum of the growth and the replacement need components, the following discussion first analyzes expanding occupations and then looks at occupations, that, as a result of high replacement needs, will result in large number of openings.

The most rapid growth in the 1974-1985 period will occur in the crafts and kindred workers division (+12.01 percent). New job openings in this division will be especially prominent in the following occupations: plumbers and pipefitters (+29.4 percent), air conditioning and refrigeration mechanics (+28.6 percent), electricians and apprentices (+26.7 percent) and other construction craftsmen in general. Overall, employment gains in crafts and kindred occupations will represent over 38.1 percent of expected new jobs. By 1985, crafts occupation will account for over 15.6 percent of all employment in the Labor Market Area, as opposed to the 1974 level of 14.6 percent.

The next largest growth rate, not numerical increase, is expected in the sales workers division (41.96 percent). It is projected that this division will increase its share of employment in the LMA from 5.46 percent in 1974 to 5.84 percent in 1985.

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* Temporary separation from the labor force are particularly important in estimating separation rates for women who leave during child bearing years.

The managers, officials and proprietors division will exhibit an 11.95 percent increase over 1974. In absolute numbers, it will post an increase of some 500 and increase its share of employment in the Labor Market Area from 7.45 percent in 1974 to 7.98 percent in 1985. Contradicting national and state trends, the clerical division is not expected to be the fastest growing group in the 1974-1985 period in the Labor Market Area. Statewide, employment in this division is expected to increase by some 14.0 percent by 1985 or at an annual rate of some 1.27 percent, while in the Fall River LMA the corresponding figures are 10.09 percent by 1985 and an annual growth rate of 0.92 percent.

Within the division, prospects are particularly promising in the stenography, typing and secretarial occupations, which will post a 21.07 percent increase by 1985, nearly equalling the 21.68 percent gain forecast for the State. The "other" clerical workers occupation, however, is not expected to grow at the same pace as the state (9.19 percent versus 12.08 percent by 1985) while still gaining some 500 additional jobs during the forecast period.

Overall, the clerical division will account for a total of some 750 new jobs by 1985, or 29.5 percent of expected employment growth in the Labor Market Area.

Employment in the services division, fueled by a rising demand for hospital and other medical health care services, is expected to increase by some 550 or 8.3 percent by 1985. The need for persons in health-related occupations, particularly practical nurses, nurses aides and orderlies, will increase by some 350 or 25.1 percent. Overall, the services division will account for nearly 21.5 percent of the projected growth in the labor market area.

Growth in the professional, technical and kindred divisions will be substantial over the 1974-1985 period. However, the 7.64 percent increase in the labor market area is far below the 13.1 percent increase projected in this division for the State.

Three major groups in this division are expected to grow at more than double the rate of the division as a whole. They are writers, artists and entertainers (+24.8 percent), health technologists and technicians (+20.43 percent)and engineers, science technicians (+18.29 percent).

The transport operatives division is projected to gain by some 6.6 percent by 1985. Major gains will be posted in the delivery and route workers group (+11.96 percent) and forklift, tow operators (+14.3 percent).

The laborers division is expected to remain virtually unchanged during the 1974-1985 period. Within the division, however, different trends will be experienced. Carpenter helpers and stock handling occupations, for example, will experience declines, while occupation such as construction laborers and gardeners will register minor gains. Overall, this division's share of employment, in the labor market area will drop from 5.99 percent in 1974 to 5.72 percent in 1985.

The two remaining divisions should show a contraction in employment. A significant dampening of demand for semiskilled textile operatives and operatives in the apparel industry is expected. Reduction in the sewers and stitchers occupations, for example, will account for nearly a 450 job loss or about 50.0 percent of the overall decline in the operatives division. The farmers and farm workers division, following slight improvement in the 1970-1974 period, is also projected to decline significantly during the forecast period.

Table 17
Employment Projections
Program By Broad Occupational Groups

All Occupations	1970	1974	1985	Annual Labor Demand 1974-1985 Total	Due to Growth	Due to Separations
Total-All Occupations	55,561	.55,013	57,591	2,552	230	2,322
White Collar	18,593	19,445	21,420	1,134	179	955
Blue Collar	29,974	28,536	28,699	1,004	16	988
Services	6,548	6,574	7,117	412	49	363
Farmers and Farm Workers	446	458	305	2	-14	16

Annual Replacement Needs

While the 1974 to 1985 occupational trends indicate the projected growth patterns by job group, growth, as was discussed in the previous sections, is not the sole determinant of annual labor demand in an occupation. Manpower planners should give equal consideration to the number of openings that result from labor force separations, that is, the replacement needs

in an occupation. In the case of the Fall River Labor Market Area, openings from labor force separations will account for 91 percent of annual labor demand. The following table provides the expected number of annual openings resulting from separations in the major occupational divisions and selected occupational groups.

Table 18
Annual Average Number of Job
Openings Due to Labor Force Separations
Fall River Labor Market Area 1974-1985

All Occupations	Openings Due to Labor Force Separations
Professional, Technical and Kindred	224
Engineers Technical	6
Engineers, Science Technicians	7
Medical Workers, exc. Technicians	55
Registered Nurses	39
Health Technologists and Technicians	16
Teachers	89
Elementary	49
Secondary	23
Other Professional and Techical	51
Managers, Officials, Proprietors	141
Buyers, Sales, Loan Managers	26
Administrators Public Inspectors	18
Other Managers, Officials, Proprietors	96
Sales Workers	131
Clerical Workers	457
Secretaries, Legal Medical, Other	83
Stenographers, Typists	51
Office Machine Operators	16
Bank Tellers	18
Billing Clerks	10
Bookkeepers	56
Cashiers	50
File Clerks	11
Shipping, Receiving Clerks	13
Stock Clerks	12
Telephone Operators	32
Other Clerical Workers	104

Table 18

Annual Average Number of Job (continued)
Openings Due to Labor Force Separations
Fall River Labor Market Area 1974-1985

All Occupations	Openings Due to Labor Force Separations
Crafts and Kindred Workers	199
Construction Crafts	65
Carpenters and Apprentices	27
Painters and Apprentices	14
Other Construction Crafts	24
Blue Collar Supervisor, NEC	36
Metal Working Craft Workers	12
Mechanics, Repairers Installers	37
Printing Trade Craft Workers	9
Other Crafts and Kindred Workers	40
Operatives	723
Operatives exc. Transp.	691
Semiskilled Metal Working	15
Semiskilled Textile	66
Spinners, Twisters Winders	22
Other Textile Operatives	44
Semiskilled, Packing, Inspecting	76
Other Operatives exc. Trasport	535
Assemblers	21
Clothing Ironers, Pressers	24
Cutting Operatives NEC	26
Sewers and Stitchers	300
Miscellaneous Machine Operatives	47
All Other Operatives	117
Transport Equipment Operatives	33
Service Workers	363
Cleaning Service Workers	68
Food Service Workers	96
Health Service Workers	107
Nurses Aides, Orderlies	52
Practical Nurses	39
Other Health Workers	16

Table 18

Annual Average Number of Job(continued)
Openings Due to Labor Force Separations
Fall River Labor Market Area 1974-1985

All Occupations	Openings Due to Labor Force Separations
Personal Service Workers	43
Hairdressers Cosmetologist	25
Other Personal Services	18
Protective Service Workers	36
Guards	22
Other Protective Service Workers	14
Private Household Workers	12
Laborers exc. Farms	68
Construction Laborers	15
Gardeners, Groundkeepers	10
Stock Handlers	11
Other Laborers	32
Farmers and Lawn Workers	16

TABLE 19
Fall River LMA
Hours and Earnings of Production Workers

	Average Weekly Earnings					
	1978 January	1978 February	1978 March	1977 January	1977 February	1977 March
Manufacturing Total	148.97	150.15	156.60	127.66	140.89	145.75
Textile Mill Products	183.23	184.57	196.02	150.59	170.51	177.19
Apparel	126.63	133.17	137.61	111.45	122.30	124.29

	Average Weekly Hours					
	1978 January	1978 February	1978 March	1977 January	1977 February	1977 March
Manufacturing Total	35.3	35.0	36.0	32.4	35.4	35.9
Textile Mill Products	40.9	37.9	42.8	36.2	40.5	41.4
Apparel	31.5	32.8	33.0	29.8	32.1	32.2

Table 20
Characteristics of the Unemployed
Fall River Labor Market Area
Projected Fiscal Year 1979 Average

Age	White Male		Nonwhite Male	
	Number Unemployed	Rate	Number Unemployed	Rate
TOTAL	4,145	8.8	33	10.4
16 - 19	496	7.6	NA	NA
20 - 24	770	13.3	NA	NA
25 - 34	1,049	10.2	NA	NA
35 - 44	530	6.9	NA	NA
45 - 64	1,127	6.7	NA	NA
65 & Over	173	11.4	NA	NA

Age	White Female		Nonwhite Female	
	Number Unemployed	Rate	Number Unemployed	Rate
TOTAL	1,976	5.2	13	7.5
16 - 19	321	4.8	NA	NA
20 - 24	272	5.2	NA	NA
25 - 34	356	4.9	NA	NA
35 - 44	175	2.9	NA	NA
45 - 64	768	5.7	NA	NA
65 & Over	34	6.7	NA	NA

Table 21
Additional Planning Data Projections
Fall River Labor Market Area
Projected Fiscal Year 1979 Average

Employed Part-time for Economic Reasons

Category	Total Employment	Part-time Employment for Economic Reasons
TOTAL	79,504	3,180
White Male	42,927	1,400
White Female	36,104	1,750
Nonwhite Male	285	16
Nonwhite Female	188	14

Number of Individuals Unemployed During the Year

Category	Number
TOTAL	18,501
White Male	12,435
White Female	5,928
Nonwhite Male	99
Nonwhite Female	39

Economically Disadvantaged (18 and over)

Category	Number
Total	13,200
White	13,041
Black	43
Other	110
Spanish	6

Table 22

Ratios of ESARS Applicants to Unfilled Job Openings on Job Bank - April 1978

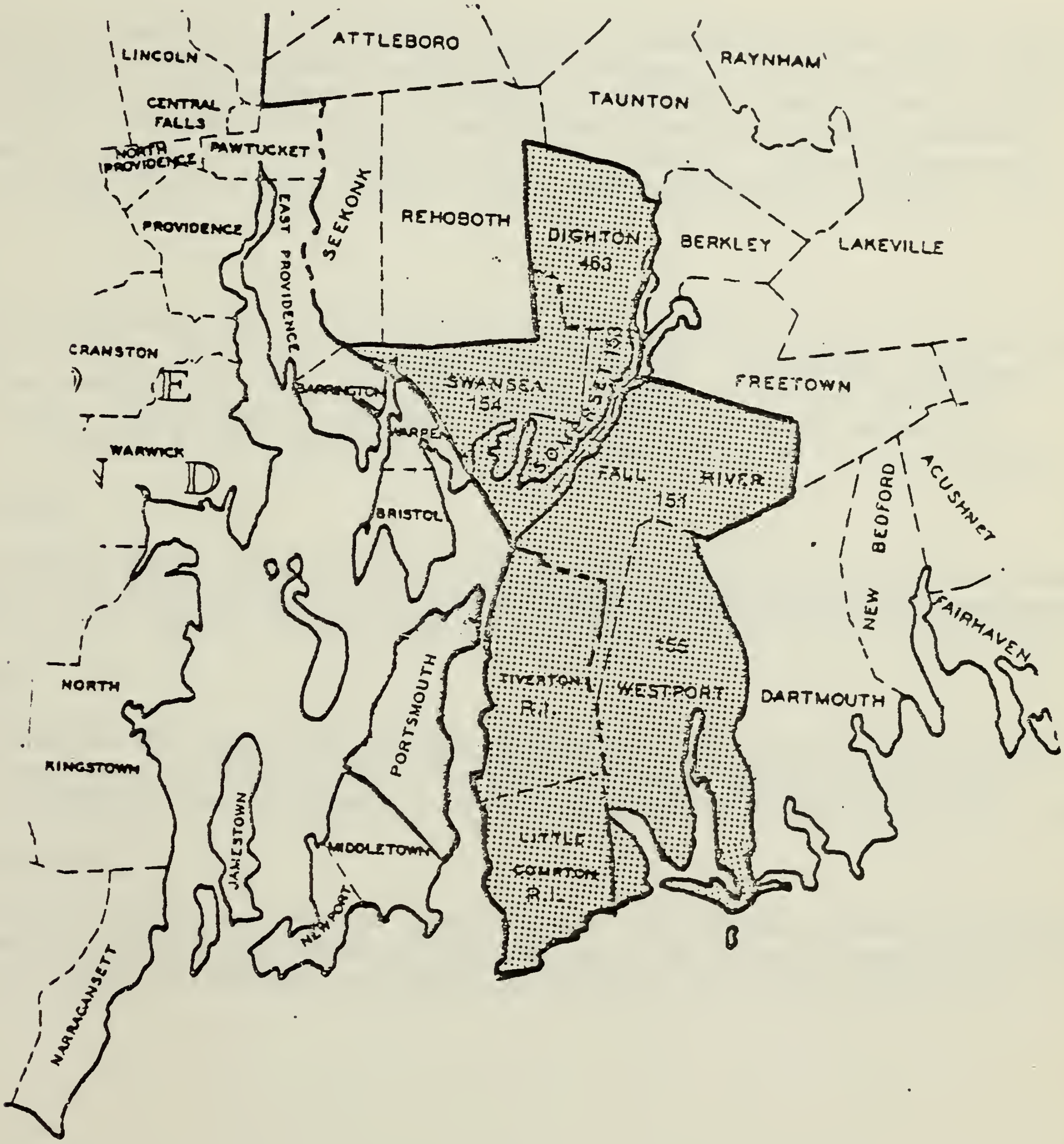
Occupational Category	Applicants on Fall River ESARS (SMSA)	Taunton Job Bank Orders	Applicants/ Orders
Total	4,601	2,128	2.2
Professional, Technical & Managerial Occupation	415	428	0.97
Clerical Occupation	766	256	3.0
Services Occupation	670	258	2.6
Farming Occupation	37	46	0.8
Processing Occupation	140	52	2.7
Machine Trades Occupation	300	180	1.7
Benchwork Occupation	501	436	1.2
Structural Occupation	468	233	2.0
Miscellaneous	572	239	2.4

Table 23
Ratios of ESARS Applicants to Unfilled Job Openings on ESARS - April 1978

Occupational Category	Applicants on Fall River ESARS (SMSA)	Fall River Area Orders	Applicants Orders
Total	4,601	800	5.8
Professional, Technical & Managerial Occupation	415	43	9.7
Clerical Occupation	766	92	8.3
Services Occupation	670	130	5.2
Farming Occupation	37	10	3.7
Processing Occupation	140	10	14.0
Machine Trades Occupation	300	56	5.4
Benchwork Occupation	501	248	2.0
Structural Occupation	468	109	4.3
Miscellaneous	572	100	5.7

APPENDIX

FALL RIVER LABOR AREA



THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

COMMENTS

Professional, Technical, and Managerial

During the period from June 1977 to July 1977 openings in this major occupational category increased substantially by 30.9 percent, or 120 openings, from the June 1977 level of 388 openings. The percent of openings, when related to the total number of unfilled job openings held by the Taunton Job Bank increased by 4.1 percentage points from the June level of 17.7 percent. The subgroups most notable for the additions were Education (+85) and Professional, Technical, and Managerial (+35).

Services

Unfilled job openings in the Service category reported a significant decrease in openings, (-120) from June's listing of 498 openings. Significant subgroup declines were observed in Miscellaneous Personal Service (-82) and Protective Service (-30). The percent of openings, in relation to the total number of openings, dropped 6.5 percentage points bringing the July level to 16.2 percent.

Machine Trades

The Machine Trades category registered a slight decrease of 32 openings between the June 1977 to July 1977 period with 85 unfilled job openings listed. Decreases were scattered throughout the subgroups with the most notable being Textile (-10).

Bench Work

Openings for the Bench Work category expanded by 37.5 percent or 96 openings over the June level of 256 openings. The subgroups most responsible for this increase was Fabrication and Repair of Textile, Leather, and Related Products (+85).

Miscellaneous Work

During the June to July period, openings for this category advanced moderately by 42 openings from the June level of 184 openings. The two most notable subgroup increases occurred in Packaging and Materials Handling (+19) and Graphic Art Work (+22).

TABLE I

Comparison of Job Vacancies by Major Occupational Categories

Taunton Job Bank

July 1977 - June 1977

Major Occupational Categories	July 1977		June 1977	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Professional, Technical, & Managerial	508	21.8	388	17.7
Clerical & Sales Work	306	13.1	280	12.7
Services	378	16.2	498	22.7
Farming, Fishery, Forestry, & Rel. Work	80	3.5	77	3.5
Processing	33	1.4	33	1.5
Machine Trades	85	3.7	117	5.3
Bench Work	352	15.1	256	11.6
Structural Work	360	15.5	364	16.6
Miscellaneous Work	226	9.7	184	8.4
ALL OPENINGS	2,328	100.0	2,197	100.0

TABLE II

Unfilled Job Openings, By Major Occupational Category And Selected Occupational Groups, Including Related Wage Data
Taunton Job Bank
July 29, 1977

Major Occupational Category Selected Occupational Group	Number Unfilled Openings	WEEKLY WAGE RATE**		
		Low	Median	High
0,1 PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, & MANAGERIAL	508			
00,01 Architecture & Engineering	52			
003.081 Structural Engineer	6	$240	$269	$327
007.081 Industrial Engineer	5	260	269	385
007.181 Process Engineer	10	154	231	269
012.188 Efficiency Engineer	5	150	269	327
02 Mathematics & Physical Sciences	26			
020.168 Programmer, Chief	6	212	269	288
020.188 Programmer, Computer	5	231	231	231
04 Life Sciences	49			
040.081 Biologist	6	120	179	192
045.108 Counselor	41	135	168	226
05 Social Sciences	4			
07 Medicine & Health	43			
075.378 Registered Nurse	19	160	183	196
079.378 Licensed Practical Nurse	13	140	163	190
09 Education	112			
091.228 Teacher, Aide	6	135	168	183
092.228 Teacher, Secondary	14	135	170	260
094.228 Industrial Aide	8	140	160	201
099.168 Psychologist	9	144	190	192
099.368 Reading Aide	64	94	116	189
10 Museum, Library, & Archival Sciences	7			
11 Law & Jurisprudence	3			
13 Writing	5			
14 Art	7			
15 Entertainment & Recreation	13			
159.228 Camp Counselor	5	135	153	171

TABLE II
Unfilled Job Openings (Continued)
Taunton Job Bank
July 29, 1977

Major Occupational Category Selected Occupational Group	Number Unfilled Openings	WEEKLY WAGE RATE**		
		Low	Median	High
16 Administrative Specializations	30			
169.168 Administrative Assistant	14	$105	$163	$200
18 Managers & Officials, N.E.C.	61			
182.168 Supervisor, Maintenance	5	160	183	192
186.118 Comptroller	7	135	385	558
187.118 Executive Director	5	158	167	192
187.168 Maintenance Person	15	134	160	192
189.168 Manager Trainee	8	92	150	212
19 Professional, Technical, & Managerial	96			
195.108 Social Worker	43	120	163	192
195.168 Youth Outreach Coordinator	13	146	175	192
195.228 Program Aide	26	110	139	221
199.388 Planning Engineer	7	160	181	181
2 CLERICAL & SALES WORK	306			
20 Stenography, Typing, Filing, & Related Occupations	147			
201.368 Secretary	37	90	134	165
209.388 Cancellation Clerk	88	95	130	172
209.588 General Clerk	11	118	142	144
21 Computing & Account Recording	68			
210.388 Bookkeeper	10	120	130	166
219.388 General Office Clerk	25	110	130	171
22 Material & Production Recording	9			
23 Information & Message Distribution	15			
24 Miscellaneous Clerical	14			
249.368 Library Assistant	11	92	134	188
25 Salesagent, Services	24			
250.258 Sales Representative	22	125	195	375
26, 27, 28 Salesagent & Salesperson Commodities	6			

TABLE II
Unfilled Job Openings (Continued)
Taunton Job Bank
July 29, 1977

Major Occupational Category Selected Occupational Group	Number Unfilled Openings	WEEKLY WAGE RATE**		
		Low	Median	High
29 Merchandising Occupations, Except Sales	23			
290.478 Sales Clerk	17	$ 94	$100	$120
3 SERVICES	378			
30 Domestic Service	15			
31 Food & Beverage Preparation & Service	72			
311.878 Counter Person	28	50 1/	67	110
318.138 Kitchen Helpers	10	100	100	100
32 Lodging & Related Service	4			
33 Barbering, Cosmetology, & Rel. Service	9			
34 Amusement & Recreation Service	1			
35 Miscellaneous Personal Service	104			
355.878 Mental Health Assistant	73	92	122	192
359.878 Child Care Aide	25	95	130	183
36 Apparel & Furnishings Service	3			
37 Protective Service	140			
372.868 Security Guard	28*	92	110	189
373.884 Firefighter	11	150	162	180
379.368 Police Dispatcher	22	125	152	155
379.868 Lifeguard	57	128	164	200
38 Building & Related Service	30			
382.884 Custodian	15	98	137	192
4 FARMING, FISHERY, FORESTRY, & RELATED WORK	80			
40 Plant Farming	78			
406.885 Laborer	19	148	148	148
407.884 Groundskeeper	16	100	127	156
407.887 Laborer, Landscape	32	120	142	175
43 Fishery & Related	1			
44 Forestry	1			

TABLE II
Unfilled Job Openings (Continued)
Taunton Job Bank
July 29, 1977

Major Occupational Category Selected Occupational Group	Number Unfilled Openings	WEEKLY WAGE RATE**		
		Low	Median	High
5 PROCESSING	33			
50 Processing of Metal	5			
51 Ore Refining & Foundry	7			
52 Processing of Food, Tobacco, & Related Products	6			
54 Processing of Petroleum, Coal, Natural & Manufactured Gas, & Rel. Products	2			
55 Chemicals, Plastics, Synthetics, Rubber, Paint, & Related Products	11			
58 Leather, Textile, & Related Products	2			
6 MACHINE TRADES	85			
60 Metal Machining	20			
61 Metalworking Occupations, N.E.C.	6			
62, 63 Mechanics & Machinery Repairers	25			
620.281 Automobile Mechanic	17	$120	$168	$250
64 Paperworking	4			
65 Printing	2			
66 Wood Machining	3			
68 Textile	12			
69 Machine Trades Occupations, N.E.C.	13	92	92	200
690.782 Stitcher	11			
7 BENCH WORK	352			
70 Fabrication, Assembly, & Repair of Metal Products, N.E.C.	24			
700.887 Polisher	11	92	120	150

TABLE II
Unfilled Job Openings (Continued)
Taunton Job Bank
July 29, 1977

Major Occupational Category Selected Occupational Group	Number Unfilled Openings	WEEKLY WAGE RATE**		
		Low	Median	High
71 Fabrication & Repair of Scientific & Medical Apparatus, & Rel. Prod.	7			
72 Assembly & Repair of Electrical Equip.	24			
73 Fabrication & Repair of Products Made from Assorted Materials	3			
74 Painting, Decorating, & Rel. Occupations	1			
78 Fabrication & Repair of Textile, Leather, & Related Products	293			
786.782 Sewing Machine Operator, Garment	118*	$ 92	$ 96	$136
787.782 Sewing Machine Operator, Non Garment	67	92	105	200
787.885 Sewing Machine Operator, Automatic	90	92	108	136
8 STRUCTURAL WORK	360			
80 Metal Fabricating, N.E.C.	9			
81 Welders, Flame Cutters, & Related	3			
82 Electrical Assembly, Installing, & Repairing	13			
84 Painting, Plastering, Waterproofing, Cementing, & Related Work	33			
840.781 Painter	18	132	167	260
85 Excavating, Grading, Paving, & Related	123			
850.887 Laborer, Road Maintenance	121	108	148	187
86 Construction Occupations, N.E.C.	110			
860.381 Carpenter	27	120	179	200
860.887 Finish Carpenter	21	125	150	188
869.884 Laborer, Roadside Maintenance	10	141	155	188
89 Structural Work Occupations, N.E.C.	69			
899.133 Floor Supervisor	14	144	180	200
899.381 Maintenance Repairer	52	120	150	192

TABLE II
Unfilled Job Openings (Continued)
Taunton Job Bank
July 29, 1977

Major Occupational Category Selected Occupational Group	Number Unfilled Openings	WEEKLY WAGE RATE**		
		Low	Median	High
9 MISCELLANEOUS WORK	226			
90 Motor Freight	19			
91 Transportation Occupations, N.E.C.	18			
92 Packaging & Materials Handling	156			
920.887 Packer	31	$ 92	$100	$147
922.887 General Factory Worker	103	100	139	186
929.887 Material Handler	21	92	92	140
95 Production & Distribution of Utilities	7			
96 Amusement, Recreation, & Motion Picture Occupations, N.E.C.	1			
97 Graphic Art Work	25			
977.884 Bindery Worker	21	102	125	147
GRAND TOTAL	2,328			

* Includes out-of-state openings.

** Full time openings only.

1/ Includes tips, commission, or other fringe benefits.

TABLE III
PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION OF ACTIVE JOB APPLICANTS
AND
UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY*

July 29, 1977

OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY	% Composition of D.E.S. Active Applicants 1/	& Composition of Unfilled Job Openings 2/	Ratio of Applicants to Openings
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	7/1
Professional, Technical, & Managerial	11.4	21.8	4/1
Clerical & Sales Work	23.3	13.1	13/1
Services	16.0	16.2	7/1
Farming, Fishery, & Forestry	1.5	3.5	3/1
Processing	2.9	1.4	15/1
Machine Trades	7.4	3.7	14/1
Bench Work	9.8	15.1	5/1
Structural Work	11.1	15.5	5/1
Miscellaneous Work	16.6	9.7	12/1

1/ Source: Table 96, ESARS, July 29, 1977.

2/ Open Order Job Bank, July 29, 1977.

* ESARS data for the Fall River, New Bedford, and Brockton Labor Areas and the Massachusetts portion of the Pawtucket-Warwick, Rhode Island SMSA does not strictly conform to the Taunton Job Bank Area. The Taunton Job Bank Area includes towns not covered by the Labor Market Areas or SMSA.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICES IN AREAS COVERED BY JOB BANKS

	JOB BANK	EMPLOYMENT OFFICE
1	Boston-Metropolitan Job Bank	Boston
		Cambridge
		Malden
		Norwood
		Woburn
		Waltham
		Newton
		Quincy
2	Springfield Job Bank (Western)	Greenfield
		Northampton
		Pittsfield
		North Adams
		Springfield
		Ware
		Holyoke
3	Worcester Job Bank (Central)	Worcester
		Webster
		Fitchburg
		Framingham
		Milford
		Marlboro
4	Lawrence Job Bank (Northeastern)	Lowell
		Lawrence
		Haverhill
		Newburyport
		Lynn
		Salem
		Gloucester
5	Taunton Job Bank (Southeastern)	Brockton
		Fall River
		Taunton
		Attleboro
		New Bedford
		Hyannis
		Plymouth

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